

No. 12.

The 5th January 1872.

Mr. C. L. Davies, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Cossye Division, is allowed privilege leave for three months, under section 16 of the Revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from 27th December 1871.

No. 13.

The 6th January 1872.

Postings.—Baboo Kristo Chunder Banerjee, Overseer, Second Grade, is posted to the Arrah Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 22nd December 1871.

No. 14.

The 9th January 1872.

Mr. H. D. Pearsall, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Soane Circle.

No. 15.

Mr. J. St. Joseph, Sub-Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Soane Survey Division, availed himself of the sick leave granted to him on the forenoon of the 13th December 1871.

No. 16.

Transfer.—Mr. W. McGowen, Temporary Sub-Engineer, Third Grade, from Sasseram to the Dehree Division, which he joined on the forenoon of the 2nd January 1872.

No. 17.

The undermentioned passed students of the Presidency College are appointed to the Upper Subordinate Establishment of the Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, as Probationary Overseers, Second Grade, and posted to the Soane Circle :—

Baboo Gopal Chunder Ghose.
 „ Troylokho Nath Sircar.
 „ Tarinee Churn Sircar.
 „ Preonath Ghose.

No. 18.

Erratum.—In notification No. 300 of the 20th December 1871, for “with effect from 20th December 1871,” read “20th November 1871.”

G. A. SEARLE, *Lieut.-Col., S.C.,*

*For Offg. Joint-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
 in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.*

High Court Notice.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 8th January 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 19th December 1871.—Baboo Anund Kumar Surbadhicary, Moonsiff of Golaghat, in Assam, for three months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 20th December 1871.—Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Chuckerbutty, Moonsiff of Raajan,

Zillah Chittagong, for 5 days, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

Baboo Gungagobind Surma, Moonsiff of Seeb-sagur, for three months, under Financial Notification No. 512, dated the 4th June 1864.

Moulvie Kazim Hossein, moonsiff of Modhoo-bany, Zillah Tirhoot, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules. The Moonsiff's sheristadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the Moonsiff's office.

• Baboo Keshubnath Bishee, Moonsiff of Buddergunge, Zillah Rungpore, for 3 months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 21st December 1871.—Baboo Puddo Lochun Dass, Moonsiff of Gowardparah, Assam, for six months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

Baboo Shital Chunder Mookerjee, Moonsiff of Thakorgong, Dinagore, for three months retrospectively, from the 15th of November last.

The 27th December 1871.—Baboo Sheoshurn Lall, Moonsiff of Gondwara (now on deputation as additional Sudder Moonsiff of Purneah), for two months, in extension of leave previously granted, the whole period reckoning as sick leave under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules.

The 4th January 1872.—Baboo Gour Chunder Dass, Moonsiff of Madargunge, Zillah Mymensingh, for one month and twenty-three days, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 5th January 1872.—Baboo Nobogopal Bose, Moonsiff of Nattore, Zillah Rajshahye, for fifteen days, from 31st October 1871, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, and from 16th to 30th October last *without pay*, under Financial Notification No. 2277, dated 29th July 1869.

Baboo Umermath Poudit, Moonsiff of Dundo-khorah, in Purneah (now Additional Moonsiff of Shahabad), for two months, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of that granted to him on the 9th August last, the whole period counting as sick leave on half pay.

By order, &c.,

L. R. TOTTENHAM,

Officiating Registrar.

Notification.

The 8th January 1872.—With reference to the Notification of the Government of Bengal, dated the 7th September last (published at page 1700 of the *Calcutta Gazette*), transferring the headquarters of the Burdwan division from Burdwan to Hooghly, it is hereby notified that the next Examination of candidates for Plederships of the Senior Grade in that division will be held at Hooghly and not at Burdwan as has been heretofore the case.

By order, &c.,

L. R. TOTTENHAM,

Secretary to Committee of Examiners.

Departmental Notices.**Notification.**

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR JOHN CHICHELEY GRANT, having received charge of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner.

*BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.

BURDWAN COMM'R'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.

COMM'R'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDEE,
The 31st December 1871.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORD DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigooree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.

JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO BHOOBUN MOHUN RAHA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Furreedpore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.

DACCA COMM'R'S OFFICE,
The 7th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO OKHOY DOOMAR SEN has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

OBHOY CHUNDER DOSS,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.

DACCA COMM'R'S OFFICE,
The 16th December 1871.

Opium Notification.**No. 1C.**

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz.:—

Behar Opium ... 2,000
Benares ditto ... 1,575

Total Chests ... 3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th February respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th February 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th February 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so:—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 4th Mar. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 6th May "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th June "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 6th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests ...	20,000	15,750	35,750

By order of the Member in charge.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
The 2nd January 1872.

Gilchrist Scholarship Examination.**NOTICE.**

WITH reference to the Government Notification dated the 12th December 1868, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 16th December 1868, page 2014, it is hereby notified that an examination for the Gilchrist Scholarships will be held on Monday, the 15th January, at the Presidency College, Calcutta, at 10 A.M.

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

ORDERS BY THE VICE-CHANCELLOR AND SYNDICATE OF THE CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

The undermentioned Students have passed the First Examination in Arts :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In order of merit.

1	Táraprasanna Sen	... Presidency College.
2	Prasannakumar Lahiri	... Ditto.
3	Sarveswar Bhattacharyya	... Ditto.
4	T. A. Rambart	... Teacher, Mussoorie School.
5	Nagendranáth Ghosh	... Presidency College.
6	{ W. C. Horst	... Mussoorie School.
	{ Baradaprasad Ghosh	... Kishnaghur College.
8	{ Purnachandra Datta	... Presidency College.
	{ H. M. Percival	... Dacca College.
10	Ramlál Datta	... Hooghly College.
11	Kshetramohan Mukhopadhyay	... Presidency College.
12	Nistaran Bandyopadhyay	... Ditto.
13	Rámprasanna Ghosh	... Ditto.
14	{ Navinchandra Dás	... Ditto.
	{ Narendranáth Sarkar	... Ditto.
16	{ Anandagopál Guin	... Kishnaghur College.
	{ Adityachandra Sen	... Presidency College.
18	Bhagaván Dás	... Bareilly College.
19	Rámnarayan Datta	... Hooghly College.
20	Prayagnáth	... Patna College.
21	{ Apurvákrisna Ghosh	... Cathedral Mission College.
	{ Nagendrakrisna Ghosh	... General Assembly's Institution.
23	{ Tripuracharan Bandyopádhyay	... Presidency College.
	{ Umanáth Ghoshal	... Kishnaghur College.
25	Rajkumár Sen	... Ex-Student, Dacca College.
26	Adityakumár Chattopádhyay	... Presidency College.
27	Harimohan Sur	... Hooghly College.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

	Ahmed Hosen Khan	... Bareilly College.
	Bandyopádhyay, Krishnachandra	... Queen's College, Benares.
	" Maheschandra	... Presidency College.
	" Navinkrishna	... Ditto.
	Basu, Amvikacharan	... Ditto.
	" Banawarilal	... Kishnaghur College.
	" Pramathanáth	... Presidency College.
	" Prandhan	... Cathedral Mission College.
	" Saradaprasad	... Presidency College.
10	Bhattacharyya, Jaganmohan	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	" Kedarnáth	... Hooghly College.
	" Makundachandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	" Nakuleswar	... Sanskrit College.
	Chakravarti, Bisveswar	... Kishnaghur College.
	" Girischandra	... Berhampore College.
	Chandra, Dinanáth	... Hooghly College.
	Chattopádhyay, Bhagavaticharan	... Cuttack School.
	" Bipracharan	... Ditto.
	" Manmathanáth	... Presidency College.
20	" Pramathanáth	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Chaudhuri, Girischandra	... Presidency College.
	" Purnachandra	... Ditto.
	Dás, Balaram	... Cuttack School.
	" Hemchandra	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Manmohan	... Presidency College.
	Datta, Lalvihári	... Cathedral Mission College.
	" Manmohan	... Presidency College.
	David H.	... Joynarain's College.

	Dé, Amvikacharan	...	Saugor High School.
30	„ Devsankar	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Jugalkisor	...	Hooghly College.
	„ Kálikumár	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Paresnáth	...	Presidency College.
	Dhár, Gokulchandra	...	Ditto.
	Durgaprasad	...	Patna College.
	Ezad Baksh	...	Hooghly College.
	Fazl Rusul	...	Bareilly College.
	Fry, J.	...	St. Thomas' College.
	Gaundunlál	...	Bareilly College.
40	Gangopádhay, Priyárilál	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Rajanináth	...	Dacca College.
	Ghosh, Atulkrishna	...	Presidency College.
	Goswami, Saratchandra	...	Ditto.
	Guha, Saradaprasanna	...	Ditto.
	Guptá, Navinkrishna	...	Sanskrit College.
	Hajra, Aghorchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Krishnadás	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Lahiri, Jadavchandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Krishnalál	...	Joynarain's College.
50	Manickchandra	...	Gowhatty High School.
	Matilál, Surendranáth	...	Presidency College.
	Mizazilál	...	Agra College.
	Mukhopádhay, Benadvihári	...	Presidency College.
	„ Harendranáth	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Jogendranáth	...	Presidency College.
	„ Jogendranáth	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Karunasindhu	...	Presidency College.
	„ Mahendranáth	...	Ditto.
	„ Manmathanáth	...	Hooghly College.
60	Nandkisor	...	Delhi College.
	Niogi, Trailokyamohan	...	Presidency College.
	Pál, Haridás	...	Kishnaghur College.
	„ Nanigopál	...	Presidency College.
	Pundit Ramnarayan Tunkhwah	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Suryyanarayan	...	Ditto.
	Patnaek, Chaturbhuj	...	Cuttack High School.
	Prayagsing	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Ray, Jogeschandra	...	Presidency College.
	„ Kedarnath, I.	...	Ditto.
70	„ Madusudan	...	Cuttack High School.
	Rout, J. S.	...	Ditto.
	Saha, Sivnath	...	Presidency College.
	Sanyal, Kedarnath	...	Berhampore College.
	Sarkar, Natavar	...	Presidency College.
	„ Purnachandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Sarma, Kasinath	...	Gowhatty High School.
	„ Navinchandra	...	Presidency College.
	Sen, Rajanikanta	...	Ditto.
	Sinha, Banawarilal	...	Hooghly College.
80	„ Harimohan	...	Presidency College.
	„ Matilal	...	Ditto.
	Smith, H.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sriram	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Tiwari, Dindayal	...	Bareilly College.
85	Vindheswariprasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Akhyat, Saradakumar	...	Patna College.
Baksi, Bankavihari	...	Kishnaghur College.
Bandyopadhyay, Amritalal	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Jayram	...	Ex-Student, Hooghly College.
„ Kedarnath	...	Presidency College.
„ Mahendranath	...	Berhampore College.
„ Srinath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Umeschandra	...	Patna College.

	Basu, Brajalal	...	Hooghly College.
10	" Mahimchandra	...	Dacca College.
	" Pulinvihari	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Upendranath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Bhaduri, Hiralal	...	Joynarain's College, Benares.
	Bhattacharyya, Rajkumar	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Chattopadhyay, Banamali	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Benimadhav	...	Presidency College.
	" Harinath	...	Patna College.
	" Mahendranath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Makshadaprasad	...	Cathedral Mission College.
20	" Srinath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Chel, Rasvihari	...	Presidency College.
	Dán, Mahendranath	...	Ditto.
	Dás, Biswambhar	...	Presidency College.
	" Khiradechandra	...	Chittagong High School.
	Datta, Girischandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Mathura	...	Bareilly College.
	" Nilkantha	...	Patna College.
	" Rajendramohan	...	Dacca College.
	Dayaram	...	Lahore College.
30	De, Rajendralal	...	Presidency College.
	Dhar, Netralal	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Edwards, C. N.	...	St. Thomas' College.
	Ganesilal	...	Delhi College.
	Ghosh, Haridas	...	Hooghly College.
	" Kalikisor	...	Dacca College.
	" Lalvihari	...	Hooghly College.
	" Nivaran Kumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Purnachandra	...	Serampore College.
	" Ramanath	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
40	" Sasibhushan	...	Kishnaghur College.
	" Trailokyanath	...	Hooghly College.
	Guha, Basantakumar	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	Gupta, Asutosh	...	Hooghly College.
	Kar, Haridas	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Lahiri, Asutosh	...	Presidency College.
	Majumdar, Amvikacharan	...	Ditto.
	" Lalitchandra	...	Dacca College.
	Mallik, Lakshminarayan	...	Kishnaghur College.
	Mitra, Binadvihari	...	Presidency College.
50	Mohanlal, I.	...	Agra College.
	Mukhopadhyay, Aghornath	...	Cathedral Mission College.
	" Amritlal	...	Ditto.
	" Amvikacharan	...	Serampore College.
	" Bholanath	...	Patna College.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Presidency College.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Hemchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Kalidas	...	Kishnaghur College.
	" Kumadinikanta	...	Dacca College.
60	" Panchanan	...	Presidency College.
	" Purnachandra	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	" Ramgopal	...	Hooghly College.
	" Sitanath	...	Presidency College.
	" Upendranath	...	Sanskrit College.
	Nág, Rakhalidas	...	Hooghly College.
	Nakhray, Ganpatrao	...	Saugor High School.
	Niogi, Govindachandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Páin, Radharaman	...	Presidency College.
	Pálit, Umeschandra	...	Hooghly College.
70	Pandit, Moharajnarayan	...	Delhi College.
	Perroux, C. E.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Prasadilal	...	Bareilly College.
	Ray, Avinaschandra	...	Kishnaghur College.
	" Benimadhav	...	Hooghly College.
	" Brajanath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Girschandra	...	Cathedral Mission College.

	Ray, Kalinath	... Cathedral Mission College.
	„ Lala Pitam	... Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Manmohan	... Berhampore College.
80	„ Matilal	... Hooghly College.
	„ Ramlal	... Serampore College.
	„ Revatiraman	... Dacca College.
	Ray Chaudhuri, Prabhaschandra	... Kishnaghur College.
	Samajpati, Gopalchandra	... Ditto.
	Sarkar, Bhôlanath	... Hooghly College.
	„ Ramdas	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sasidhar	... Gowhatty High School.
	Sen, Kalikumar	... Kishnaghur College.
	Sheori, Lachman Rao	... Saugor High School.
	Sinha, Kânâilâl	... Patna College.
	„ Radhikaprasad	... Serampore College.
92	Young, W.	... Teacher.

The under-mentioned Students have passed the Entrance Examination :—

FIRST DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

	Abdul Hakâm	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Aiyer, T. A. A.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Akhileswarprasad	... Patna Collegiate School.
	Annylâl	... Hurdul Zillah School.
	Ash, Matilâl	... General Assembly's Institution.
	Baktavarlâl	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavaticharan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ganeschandra	... Canning College, Lucknow.
10	„ Girijâpada	... Howrah School.
	„ Krishnaachandra	... Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Mahendranâth	... Hare School.
	„ Mahendranâth	... Howrah School.
	„ Matilâl	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Nandagopâl	... Hare School.
	„ Râkhaldâs	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Bansgopal	... Fyzabad High School.
	Basu, Anantakumâr	... Hindu School.
	„ Annadaprasad	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
20	„ Baradâs	... Hare School.
	„ Devendranâth	... Hindu School.
	„ Durgadâs	... Ditto.
	„ Harakumar	... Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Ishwarchandra	... Ditto.
	„ Mahinimohan	... Ditto.
	„ Narendranâth	... Hindu School.
	„ Narendranâth	... Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Pramathanâth	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Umeschandra	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
30	Bhattacharyya, Chandrasekhar (I)	... Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Haraprasad	... Sanskrit College.
	„ Jogendranâth (Senior)	... Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	Biswas, Mahendranâth	... Hare School.
	Boilard, E.	... St. Xavier's College.
	Brijvallabh	... Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Campbell, R. L.	... Mussoorie School.
	Chakravarti, Navakumâr	... Pogose School.
	Chattoпадhyay, Govindachandra	... Ooterparah School.
	„ Gurudâs	... Sanskrit College.
40	„ Kedarnâth	... Andool School.
	„ Kuschandra	... Bhagulpore School.
	„ Paresnâth	... Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Saratchandra (Senior)	... Konnugger School.
	Chiodetto, A.	... St. Xavier's College.

	Dás, Rajkisan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Surendranáth	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Tárprasanna	...	Commillah School.
	Datta, Bhagaváncandra	...	Pogose School.
	„ Bijaykrishna	...	Oriental Seminary.
50	„ Dvijadás	...	Pogose School.
	„ Khiradkumar	...	Hindu School.
	„ Maheschandra	...	Hare School.
	„ Mahinimohan	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
	„ Manmathanáth	...	Hare School.
	„ Purnáchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	De, Panchkari	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Prasannakumár	...	Hindu School.
	Dhar, Mathuranáth	...	Furzedpore School.
	Dharmananda	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
60	Durgaprasad	...	Saugor High School.
	Ewing, H.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Ganesprasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Gangopádhyaý, Hariprasad	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralál	...	Barrackpore School.
	Genoe, C. A. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
	Ghosh, Asutosh	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	„ Chandidás	...	Hindu School.
	„ Ganeschandra	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Gnanendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
70	„ Jadavchandra	...	Mymensing School.
	„ Jadunáth	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Kálipada	...	Hindu School.
	„ Priyanáth	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Saradaprasad	...	Hindu School.
	„ Syamapada	...	Ooterparah School.
	Gupta, Bipinvihári	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Hiralál	...	Hare School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
	Gyaprasad	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
80	Háldár, Nitáicharan	...	Hindu School.
	Hunter, J. A.	...	St. Thomas' College.
	Ishvardás	...	Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Janakiprasad	...	Lukhimpore School.
	Lachmandás	...	Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Lachmanprasad	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
	Mack, E. J.	...	Colombo Academy.
	Maitra, Kasináth	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Majumdár, Chandicharan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Misra, Ramsankar	...	Ditto.
90	Mitra, Amvikacharan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Girindranáth	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hindu School.
	„ Mádhavchandra	...	Sanskrit College.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Hindu School.
	Mohammed Hosen	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Monies, W.	...	Mussoorie School.
	Mukhopadhyay, Amarchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bámápada	...	Dushghura Aided School.
100	„ Bibárilál (No. 2)	...	Kisbnaighur Collegiate School.
	„ Haridás	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Hiralál	...	Kandi School.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hare School.
	„ Kisarimohan	...	Ooterparah School.
	„ Mahendranáth	...	Hare School.
	„ Mahendranáth	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Pramathanáth	...	Bhagulpore School.
	„ Rasvihári	...	Ooterparah School.
	„ Tulsidás	...	Howrah School.
	Murphy, J. B. C.	...	Mussoorie School.
110	Nán, Hiralál	...	Hare School.
	„ Nandi, Bipracharan	...	Pogose School.

Neville, G.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
O'Donel, H.	... Doveton College.
Orr, P. P.	... La Martiniere College.
Pál, Rájchandra	.. Sylhet Government School.
Pálit, Priyanáth	... Hindu School.
Pandit, Bishwambharnáth	... Delhi Zillah School.
Parmanand	.. Agra Collegiate School.
Purvis, G. C.	... Doveton College.
120 Rajak, Bihárilál	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
Ray, Rangalál	... Hooghly Collegiate School.
• „ Shastivar	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Syamaprasad	... Hare School.
„ Umaprasad	... Ditto.
Ronaldson, E.	... Doveton College.
Rudra, Madhusudan	... Ooterparah School.
Sarkar, Bipinvihari	... Hare School.
„ Nagendranáth	... Ditto.
Sarkies, J. M.	... Doveton College.
130 Sen, Adharlál	... Hindu School.
„ Amvikacharan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Bamacharan	... Ditto.
„ Gadadhar	... Patna Collegiate School.
„ Kalimohan	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Navakrishna	... Burisa Aided School.
„ Rajkrishna	... Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Trigunacharan	... Hare School.
Shah, Mohommed Azam	... Bhagulpore School.
Sheo Lál	... Delhi Zillah School.
140 Sil, Kánáílál	... Hindu School.
Sinha, Brajeschandra	... Kandi School.
„ Rasiklál	... Hare School.
Syed Fyzuddin Hosen	... Dacca Collegiate School.
„ Khyrat Ahmed	... Gya School.
Tarapdar, Chandrakisar	... Mymensing School.
Toozs, R.	... La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
Townsend, J.	... St. Xavier's College.
148 Trivedi, Mahendranath	... Hooghly Collegiate School.

SECOND DIVISION.

In Alphabetical Order.

Abdul Alim	... Queen's College, Benares.
Acharyya, Akshaykumar	... Hindu School.
Adhikári, Brajalál	... Bauleah School.
Adya, Kálidás	... Hare School.
Amed Beg	... St. Stephen's College.
Alvis, A. W.	... St. Thomas College.
Angelo, J.	... Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
Asgar Ali Ahmed	... Dacca Brahma School.
Ashraf Hosen	... Calcutta Mudrissa.
10 Azimuddin Khan	... Bareilly Collegiate School.
Bágchi, Bijaygovinda	... Berhampore Collegiate School.
Baksiram Sing	... Fyzabad High School.
Balmokund	... Lahore Collegiate School.
Bandyopadhyay, Aghornáth	... Serampore College.
„ Amvikacharan	... Sodepore School.
„ Asutosh	... Ilsoba Moudlye School.
„ Benimadhav	... Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
„ Bhairavimohan	... Sanskrit College.
„ Bholanáth	... Hare School.
20 „ Brajendranáth	... L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
„ Gopal Chandra	... Bhowanipore Union Academy.
„ Haricharan	... Calcutta F. C. Institution.
„ Jagannmohan	... Allahabad Zillah School.
„ Madhavachandra	... Howrah School.
„ Nanilál	... Burrisa Aided School.
„ Párvaticharan	... Howrah School.
„ Satishchandra	... Serampore College.

	Bandyopadhyay, Sivchandra	...	Hindu School.
	" Suryyakánta	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
30	Bapu Rao Dada Kinkhare	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	Barál, Maniklál	...	Hare School.
	" Nilmani	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	Barhamdeonarayn	...	Mozufferpore School.
	Basu, Amarchandra	...	Hare School.
	" Amritalál	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Atulkrishna	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Avinaschandra	...	Hare School.
	" Chandramohan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Harachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
40	" Kedarnáth	...	Konnugger School.
	" Mahendralál	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Mahendramohan	...	Garden Reach School.
	" Matilál	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
	" Nilmani	...	Bhastarah School.
	" Rádhikanáth	...	Barripore School.
	" Rájanikánta	...	L. M. S. School, Khagra.
	" Thakurdás	...	Joynarain's College.
	Bhaduri, Prankrishna	...	Malda School.
	Bhagavan Sing	...	St. Stephen's College.
50	Bhanja, Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bhatta, Dwarkánáth	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Bhattacharyya, Baikunthanáth	...	Jessore School.
	" Bhavadev	...	Furreedpore School.
	" Bisveswar	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Girischandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Harimohan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Hemchandra	...	Baraset School.
	" Jogendranáth (Junior)	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Mahendranáth	...	Ditto.
60	" Mahinimohan	...	Jonye Training School.
	" Matilál	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Rajanikánta	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Rámnáth	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Bhunya, Gurudás	...	Midnapore School.
	Bhuramal	...	Jeypore Moharaja's College.
	Birjvallabh	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Birjviharilál	...	Ditto.
	Bisvas, Priyakrishna	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Bisveswar Dyal	...	Oonao Zillah School.
70	Bowers, W. H.	...	Bengal Academy.
	Brahma, Sivprasad	...	Cuttack School.
	Budhkarn	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Chakravarti, Basantakumár	...	Dacca Brahmo School.
	" Bhutnáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Damodar	...	Khanakul Kishnaghur A. S. School.
	" Durganáth	...	Santosh Jahnavi School.
	" Gaganchandra	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Harachandra	...	Mymensing School.
	" Kalipada	...	Ditto.
80	" Pranchandra	...	Konnugger School.
	" Rameschandra	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Ramraman	...	Serampore College.
	" Sitalprasad	...	South Baharoo School.
	" Sudhindrachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Chandra, Bipinvihari	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Dwarkanáth	...	Badla Aided School.
	Changdar, Napharchandra	...	Midnapore School.
	Charat Sing Chahachu	...	Rawulpindee Mission School.
	Chattopadhyay, Abhayacharan	...	Fyzabad High School.
90	" Bagalacharan	...	Howrah School.
	" Baradaprasad	...	Culna Moharaja's School.
	" Bibhutibhushan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Binadvihari	...	Maldah School.
	" Dwarkanáth	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Gopal Lal	...	Hindu School.

	Chattopadhyay, Jaykrishna	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Jogendranáth	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Jogendranáth	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
	" Jwalaprasad	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
100	" Kesavchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Prasannakumár	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	" Prasannakumár	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
	" Raghunáth	...	Burdwan Maharajah's School.
	" Saratchandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Suryyakumár	...	Muragatcha School.
	" Taradás	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Tarapada	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	Chaudhuri, Amritálál	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Annadaprasad	...	Monghyr School.
110	" Apurvakrishna	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Jogendrachandra	...	Maldah School.
	" Matilál	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	" Purnachandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Connor, J. A.	...	Calcutta Boys' School.
	Damodardás	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Damodardás	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Dan, Purnachandra	...	Konnuggur School.
	Dás, Amarnáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Bihárilál	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
120	" Dharmadhar	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Govindaprasad	...	Mymensing School.
	" Harináth	...	Commilla School.
	" Indrakumár	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Madanmohan	...	Sylhet Government School.
	" Radhavinad	...	Kandi School.
	" Rameschandra	...	Midnapore School.
	" Sitamohan	...	Sylhet Government School.
	" Sitanáth	...	Ditto.
	" Tarakchandra	...	Ranaghat School.
130	Datta, Bhagavaticharan	...	Badla Aided School.
	" Bhuvaneswar	...	Cuttack School.
	" Chandicharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Chandrakánta	...	Ooterparah School.
	" Dinanáth	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Dinanáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Girijabhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Gopaldás	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Haricharan	...	Mymensing School.
	" Hridaynarayan	...	Amptah School.
140	" Kedarnáth	...	Bagnan School.
	" Nrisinhakumar	...	Burrisa Aided School.
	" Phanidhar	...	Debroogurh School.
	" Sasibhusan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Upendrakumar	...	South Baharoo School.
	Daulatram	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	De, Chandrasekhar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Dwarkánáth	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	Devidin	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Deviprasad	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
150	Dhan Sing	...	Delhi Zillah School.
	Dhar, Bholanáth	...	Hindu School.
	" Bihárilál	...	Pogose School.
	" Kshetralál	...	Hindu School.
	Dinesprasad	...	Bhaugulpore School.
	Durgaprasad	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Elisha	...	Nagpore F. C. Institution.
	Enaet Hosen	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Erasmus, J. C.	...	St. John's College.
	Gajadharprasad	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
160	Gangopadhyay, Apurvachandra	...	Hare School.
	" Devendranáth	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Jadunáth	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	" Phanibhushan	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.

	Gangopadhyay, Upendranáth	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Ghosh, Amritachandra	...	Burrisaul School.
	„ Basantakumár	...	Sulkea School.
	„ Durgadás	...	Beerbhoom School.
	„ Haranáth	...	Burrisaul School.
	„ Hiramvachandra	...	Hindu School.
170	„ Jageschandra	...	Kandee School.
	„ Kamikhyanáth	..	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Kasináth	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
	„ Khiradechandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Khudiram	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Kshetragopál	...	Saugor High School.
	„ Mahendralál	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Paresnáth	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Ramgopál	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Ramkalpa	...	Luckhimpore School.
180	„ Saradaprasad	...	Barrackpore School.
	„ Saratchandra	...	Hare School.
	„ Sitanáth	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Syamacharan	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Ghoshal, Nagendranáth	...	Soorool School.
	Gilbert, W. R.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Golam, Kaioom	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Rahaman	...	Garden Reach School.
	Goonewardene, W. S. J.	...	St. Thomas' College.
	Gosvami, Prasaddás	...	Serampore College.
190	Gridharilál, I.	...	Delhi Zillah School.
	Grossman, A.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Guha, Manmohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Prasannakumár	...	Pogose School.
	Gulab Sing	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Gupta, Bipinviári	...	Bhagulpore School.
	„ Girindrakumár	...	Hazaribagh School.
	„ Gurucharan Dás	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Radhaprasanna	...	Culna Maharaja's School.
	Hafiz Ali	...	Saugor High School.
200	Halder, Purnachandra	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Tinkari	...	Howrah School.
	Haraprasad	...	Luckhimpore School.
	Harising	...	Roy Bareilly School.
	Hoyle, J.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Jagannáthprasad	...	Joynarain's College.
	Jana, Ramraksha	...	Midnapore School.
	Jansz, R.	...	Colombo Academy.
	Jaynáthpati	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Jeffereis, C. R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
210	John, G. M.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Jones, Charles	...	St. Xavier's School.
	Karmakar, Lakshmanchandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Kasirám	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kedárnáth	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Kisanlál	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Kundanlál	...	St. Stephen's College.
	Kundu, Bhagavaticharan	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinviári	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	„ Napharchandra	...	Ditto.
220	Kunjviharilál	...	Allahabad Zillah School.
	Lachminarayan	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
	Leonard, H.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lilley, H.	...	La Martiniere College, Lucknow.
	Lissant, G.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Lister, A.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
	Lumsden, E. R.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Madanmohanlál	...	Shahjehanpore School.
	Mahadeoprasad	...	Fyzabad High School.
	Mahapatra, Ramkrishna	...	Cuttack School.
230	Mahtab Ahmed	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Máiti, Krishnachandra	...	Cuttack School

	Maitra, Vishnuchandra	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	Majumdar, Janakinath	...	Dinapore School.
	" Kalidas	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Naranarayan	...	Purneah School.
	" Nilkanta	...	Midnapore School.
	" Priyagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Upendrachandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Makhanlal, Joel	...	St. John's College.
240	Makundlal	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Manaharlal	...	Ditto ditto.
	Maniram	...	Gowhaty High School.
	Matilal	...	St. John's College.
	Matthew, C.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
	Mendies, J. M.	...	Bengal Academy.
	Milne, T. A.	...	Doveton College.
	Mitra, Ganeshchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Gopalchandra	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Khagendranath	...	Hare School.
250	" Krishnakumar	...	Mymensing School.
	" Narayanprasad	...	Cuttack School.
	" Nityagopal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Saratchandra	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	" Umeschandra	...	South Baharoo School.
	Mohammed, Azim	...	Sultanpore School.
	" Hosen	...	St. Stephen's College.
	" Isaq	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Serajal Haq	...	Monghyr School.
	Moula Baksh	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
260	Muin-ud-din Ahmed	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Mukhopadhyay, Adharchandra	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Amvikacharan	...	Arrah School.
	" Avinashchandra	...	Hindu School.
	" Brajendranath	...	Bhagulpore School.
	" Hariprasanna	...	Bullagurh School.
	" Haripurna	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. School, Allahabad.
	" Jaygopal	...	Jeypore Moharajah's College.
	" Kalimohan	...	Badla Aided School.
	" Kamikshyanath	...	Jonye Training School.
270	" Kantichandra	...	Hare School.
	" Nanimadhav	...	Bullagurh Aided School.
	" Nilkamal	...	Pogose School.
	" Prasannachandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	" Priyanath	...	Ooterparah School.
	" Radhikaprasad	...	Hare School.
	" Rajkrishna	...	St. Peter's C. M. S. School Allahabad.
	" Rajkumar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Rishivar	...	Sanskrit College.
	" Saratchandra	...	Chinsurah F. C. Institution.
280	" Trailokshyanath	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
	Nag, Revatikanta	...	Pogose School.
	Nandi, Mahendrachandra	...	Ditto.
	" Umeschandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Nolan, T.	...	St. Peter's College.
	Owen, M.	...	Doveton College.
	Pal, Adharlal	...	Seal's Free College.
	" Kalicharan	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	" Nilamvar	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Sitalchandra	...	General Assembly's Institution.
290	" Tulsicharan	...	Hindu School.
	Palit, Saratchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Pandit, Alopiprasad	...	Delhi Zillah School.
	Pannalal	...	St. Stephen's College.
	Pragdas	...	St. John's College.
	Prukait, Purnachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Radhakisan	...	Shahjehanpore School.
	Radhilal	...	Victoria College.
	Raghunathprasad	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Rajjanlal	...	Allygurh Zillah School.

300	Ramanugrahanarayan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Ramdas	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Ramgopal	...	Allahabad Zillah School.
	Ramjimal	...	St. John's College.
	Ramsundarlal	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
	Ray, Asutosh	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore.
	„ Benidas	...	Nizamut School.
	„ Bhairavechandra	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Bipinvihari	...	Baraset School.
	„ Brajavallabh	...	Mihirpore School.
310	„ Chandrakanta	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	„ Gnanadaprasad	...	Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular School.
	„ Gopalkrishna	...	Maldah School.
	„ Haricharan	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Pogose School.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Rowile School.
	„ Kedarnath	...	Pogose School.
	„ Makundanath	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Mathuraprasad	...	Gazeepore Mission School.
	„ Saradaprasad	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
320	Raza Hosen	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	Rockwell, J. W.	...	Boys' Orphanage, Shahjehanpore.
	Rodrigues, J. F.	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Saha, Gopivallabh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Sahay, Bhavani	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Rughuvir	...	Oonao Zillah School.
	Samarekoon, J. K. B.	...	St. Thomas' College.
	Sankar, Dyal	...	Agra Collegiate School.
	Sanyal, Jogeschandra	...	Private Student.
	Sarkar, Baradaprasad	...	Bancoorah School.
330	„ Gangagovinda	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Govardhan	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	„ Jagadisvar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Matilal	...	Jonye Training School.
	„ Matilal	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	„ Rajendralal	...	Konnugger School.
	„ Suryyakumar	...	Serampore College.
	Sarkies, J. C.	...	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling.
	Sarma, Parusum	...	Debroogurh School.
	Saudagarlak	...	Delhi Zillah School.
340	Scheerder, O. C.	...	St. Xavier's College.
	Sen, Agamrakanda	...	Mymensing School.
	„ Akshaykumar	...	Hindu School.
	„ Akshaykumar	...	Sulkea School.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Burrisaul School.
	„ Govindachandra	...	Dacca Brahmo School.
	„ Kailaschandra	...	Pogose School.
	„ Kamalkrishna	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
	„ Lalmohan	...	Hindu School.
	„ Rajanikanta	...	Noakhally School.
350	„ Srikanta	...	Santosh Jahnvi School.
	„ Umeshchandra	...	Burrisaul School.
	Seneviratne, A.	...	St. Thomas' College.
	Set, Manilal	...	Hare School.
	Sexton, C.	...	St. Peter's College.
	Sinha, Gaurisankar	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	„ Jogendrachandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Sasibhushan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	„ Sasibhushan	...	Beersingha A. S. School.
	Sirimanne, D. W.	...	St. Thomas' College
360	Smith, J. C.	...	Mussooree School.
	Srimani, Sasibhushan	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	Stephens, M.	...	Armenian Philanthropic Academy.
	Sukla Tularam	...	Cawnpore Zillah School.
	Surjandas	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
	Syed Ryazat Hosen	...	Bhagulpore School.
	Thakurprasad	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Thakurprasad	...	Arrah School.

Tiwari, Ramnarayan	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
" Sheunarayan	...	Hurdui Zillah School.
370 Vishnuchandra	...	Queen's College, Benares.
371 Wajeh-ud-din	...	Bauleah School.

THIRD DIVISION.

In Alphabetical order.

Abdul Aziz, Khaja	...	St. Stephen's College, Delhi.
Abdul Haq	...	Mozufferpore School.
Abdur Rahim Khan	...	Sulkea School.
Acharyya, Kedaresvar	...	Dighapatia School.
Adhikari, Chandra Kanta	...	Pubna School.
Ahmad Ullā	...	Chittagong High School.
Ali Hossain	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
Anantarāmchandra Chapekar	...	Teacher.
Arshad Ali	...	Govinda Chandra's School, Patna.
10 Bagchi, Maheschandra	...	Howrah School.
" Mahinimohan	...	Santipore English School (old).
" Upendranath	...	Hindu School.
Balwant Rao	...	Saugor High School.
Bandyopadhyay, Bhubhusan	...	Beerbhoom School.
" Durgacharan	...	Allahabad Mission School.
" Girischandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
" Hariprasanna	...	Howrah School.
" Hirālāl	...	Cossipore School.
" Jogendranath	...	Baraset School.
20 " Kalinath	...	Bancoorah School.
" Kedarnath	...	Mirzapore Zillah School.
" Saratchandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Barāl, Bhuvanmohan	...	Jessore School.
Barāt, Upendranath	...	Hooghly Branch School.
Barma, Gopalchandra	...	Burdwan C. M. S. Institution.
Basak, Radhikamohan	...	Dacca Collegiate School.
Basu, Asutosh	...	Metropolitan Institution.
" Bipinchandra	...	Cossipore School.
" Dinanath	...	Jessore School.
30 " Dwarkanath	...	Noral School.
" Gopalchandra	...	Harinavi A. S. School.
" Grindranath	...	Hare School.
" Haramohan	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
" Jivandhan	...	Agurpara C. M. S. Institution.
" Kedarnath	...	Howrah School.
" Kunjavihari	...	Noral School.
" Rajendrakumar	...	Mymensing School.
" Saratchandra	...	Burrishal School.
" Sivchandra	...	South Baharoo School.
40 " Umeschandra	...	Ootterparah School.
Baúl Girijakanta	...	Mymensing School.
Bechulal	...	Barabanki School.
Benimadhov	...	Bullorampore School.
Bhaduri, Chandranath	...	Howrah School.
" Nilratan	...	Furreedpore School.
Bhar, Chandrakanta	...	Hare School.
Bhattacharyya, Baradagovinda	...	Beauleah School.
" Kailaschandra	...	Scrapore College.
" Sasibhusan	...	General Assembly's Institution.
50 " Trailokyanath	...	Kandi School.
Bhawānīprasad	...	Joynarian's College.
Biharilāl	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
Bishi, Krishnachandra	...	Beauleah School.
Bisvās, Isanchandra	...	Seal's Free College.
" Navadwipchandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
" Umeschandra	...	Baraset School.
Brindavan	...	Hume's High School, Etawah.
Chadalāl	...	St. John's College, Agra.
Chakravarti, Bhavanichandra	...	Allygurh Zillah School.

60	Chakravarti, Bhuvanchandra	...	Intally Institution.
	" Jadunath	...	Mirzapore Mission School.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Rajanikanta	...	Bhowanipore Institution.
	" Rajmohan	...	Dacca Brahmo School.
	Chandra, Akshaykumar	...	Hare School.
	Chattopadhyay, Dinanath	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	" Haridas	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Harinath	...	Bansbariah F. C. Mission School.
	" Hariprasanna	...	Oonao Zillah School.
70	" Kaliprasanna	...	Pogose School.
	" Kisarchandra	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	" Mathurmohan	...	Bullagurh Aided School.
	" Rupnarayan	...	Oriental Seminary.
	" Saradaprasad	...	Cuttack School.
	" Saratchandra (junior)	...	Konnugger School.
	" Srinath	...	Bancoorah School.
	Chaudhuri, Akshaykumar	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Chandranath	...	Beauleah School.
	" Isvarchandra	...	Beauleah School.
80	" Janakinath	...	Mymensing School.
	" Jaynarayan	...	Kucheakole Rajgram School.
	" Khiradechandra	...	Ootterparah School.
	" Madhavchandra	...	Barrackpore School.
	" Makundalal	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Bhowanipore Institution.
	" Radhikanath	...	Okersa School.
	" Saratchandra	...	Commillah School.
	Das, Amritlal	...	Hare School.
	" Khemkaran	...	Allygurh Zillah School.
90	" Krishnakumar	...	Chittagong High School.
	" Lakshmikanta	...	Gowhaty High School.
	" Madhavkrishna	...	Calcutta Seminary.
	" Ramlal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Umeschandra	...	Pogose School.
	Datta, Akshaykumar	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
	" Anantlal	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Baradaprasad	...	Hooghly Branch School.
	" Hemchandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	" Hemnath	...	Hare School.
100	" Kamalkrishna	...	Noral School.
	" Murarimohan	...	Mymensing School.
	" Ramauath	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	Davis, C.	...	Bishop's School, Simla.
	De, Premchand	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Purnachandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	Deorám	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Dev, Prakaschandra	...	Sylhet Government School.
	Deviprasad	...	Roy Bareilly School.
	Dhar, Rasiklal	...	Hindu School.
110	Dulichand	...	St. John's College, Agra.
	Francis, D.	...	Teacher.
	Ganes Ramchandra Gadgil	...	Nagpore Free Church Institution.
	Gangaprasad	...	Gobindachandra's School, Patna.
	Gangopadhyay, Haricharan	...	Pogose School.
	" Kantichandra	...	Moradpore Training Seminary.
	" Saradacharan	...	Joynarian's College, Benares.
	" Syamlal	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	Ghosh, Avinashchandra	...	Chinsurah Hindu School.
	" Banavarilal	...	Bancoorah School.
120	" Brajamohan	...	Jessore School.
	" Chikanlal	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Dinanath	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Hemchandra	...	Cuttack School.
	" Kedarnath	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Nagendrakumar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Rakhalchandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.

	Ghoshál, Annadaprasad	...	Agurparah C. M. S. Institution.
	Gupta, Gopalchandra	...	Calcutta F. C. Institution.
	" Piyaarimohan	...	Pogose School.
130	" Saratchandra	...	Dacca Brahmo School.
	Habibar Rahman	...	Calcutta Mudrissa.
	Hajrá, Govindajivan	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	Háldár, Nandalal	...	Sanskrit College.
	Hickson, J. A.	...	St. Peter's College, Agra.
	Kalimuddin Ahmed	...	Intally Institution.
	Karmakár, Chandranath	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Keelan, R.	...	La Martiniere College.
	Khurshed Ali	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Kirpárám	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
140	Lachman Rao Praker	...	Saugor High School.
	Laha, Umácharan	...	Bancoorah School.
	Lahiri, Purnachandra	...	Berhampore Collegiate School.
	" Saradamohan	...	Beauleah School.
	Lal, Hariharcharan	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	" Hazari	...	Bareilly Collegiate School.
	" Sohan	...	Moradabad School.
	" Sundar	...	Ditto ditto.
	Mahadeo Rao Pulnaitker	...	Saugor High School.
	Maitra, Kailáshchandra	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
150	Majumdar, Avinaschandra	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	" Kedarnath	...	Ootterparah School.
	" Trailokyanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Mallik, Lakshminarayan	...	Hare School.
	Manguram	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
	Manna, Umácharan	...	Jonye Training School.
	Misra, Harináráyan	...	Kandi School.
	Mitra, Baradaprasad	...	Ootterparah School.
	" Bhuvanmohan	...	South Baharoo School.
	" Purnachandra	...	Patna Collegiate School.
160	Mofakhar Rahman	...	Calcutta Mudressa.
	Mozharul Haq	...	Ditto ditto.
	Mukhopádhyaý, Akshaykumar	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	" Chandranath	...	Joynarain's College.
	" Durgadas	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	" Girindrachandra	...	Santipore English School (old).
	" Jaminikumar	...	Dacca Brahmo School.
	" Jognesvar	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Narottam	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Parvaticharan	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
170	" Piyarilal	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	" Prasannakumar	...	Pogose School.
	" Rajmohan	...	Oriental Seminary.
	" Ramnath	...	Beerbhoom School.
	" Srikumar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	" Syamacharan	...	Ootterparah School.
	Mulhar Rao	...	Sehore High School.
	Nag, Tinkari	...	Seebpore Aided School.
	Nandi, Mahendranath	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
180	Nath, Biswambhar (II)	...	Delhi Zillah School.
	" Chandraakumár	...	General Assembly's Institution.
	Niogi, Avinaschandra	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	Pal, Bidhubhushan	...	Kishnaghur A. V. School.
	Paladbi, Haricharan	...	Isoba Mondly School.
	Palit, Isanchandra	...	Bancoorah School.
	" Krishnadhan	...	Calcutta Training Academy.
	Pandit, Kasinath Thakur	...	Saugor High School.
	" Pirthunath	...	Canning College, Lucknow.
	Pereira, J. E. R.	...	Colombo Academy.
190	Phagunprasad	...	L. M. High School, Benares.
	Pitamvar	...	Ajmere Collegiate School.
	Prasad, Lakshmi	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	Raghuvardás, Kaith	...	Christ Church School, Cawnpore.
	Ramchand Rao Devasker	...	Saugor High School.

	Ramsevak	...	L. M. S. Institution, Mirzapore.
	Rámsing	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	Ráy, Benimádhav	...	Metropolitan Institution.
	„ Chandrakanta	...	Furreedpore School.
	„ Gaurchandra	...	Bhagulpore School.
200	„ Haranchandra	...	Baraset School.
	„ Hemantakumar	...	Kishnaghur Collegiate School.
	„ Jadunath	...	Pooree School.
	„ Priyanath	...	Patna Collegiate School.
	„ Ramanáth	...	Howrah School.
	„ Syámacharan	...	Kuchiakol Rajgram School.
	Rollo, A. D.	...	Bengal Academy.
	Rooke, C. M. S.	...	Doveton College.
	Rulliaran	...	Lahore Collegiate School.
	Saha, Batekrishna	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution
210	„ Kunjavihari	...	Santipore English School (old).
	Sahay, Jagdam (I)	...	Patna Normal School.
	„ Ramesvar	...	Mozufferpore School.
	Sanyal, Nrityagopal	...	Bogra School.
	„ Tarinikanta	...	Sernajunge School.
	Sarkar, Bhuvanchandra	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	„ Krishnachandra	...	Hindu School.
	Sen, Annadánanda	...	Furreedpore School.
	„ Gopalchandra	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Hariprasanna	...	Mymensing School.
220	„ Kedarnath	...	Calcutta Training Institution.
	„ Makhanlal	...	Hooghly Collegiate School.
	„ Mathuranath	...	Balasore School.
	„ Nandalal	...	Calcutta Free Church Institution.
	„ Purnachandra	...	Moteehari School.
	„ Rajanikanta	...	L. M. S. Institution, Bhowanipore
	„ Ramesvar	...	Teacher.
	„ Sirischandra	...	Bhowanipore Union Academy.
	Sheikh, Abed-ul Rahman	...	Patna Normal School.
	„ Azizar Rahman	...	Gowhatty High School.
230	„ Belait Hossain	...	Burdwan Moharaja's School.
	„ Hossain Baksh	...	Bhagulpore School.
	Shewdursan	...	Teacher.
	Sil, Binadvihari	...	Oriental Seminary.
	„ Gosaindás	...	Chinsurah Free Church Institution.
	Sing, Ator	...	Amritsar Mission School.
	„ Chhajju	...	Umballa Mission School.
	„ Gurdit	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	„ Jodh	...	Rawul Pindee Mission School.
	„ Sankar	...	Moradabad School.
240	„ Shere	...	Umritsur Mission School.
	„ Zalim	...	Fyzabad High School.
	Sinha, Chunilal	...	Midnapore L. M. School.
	„ Ravinandan	...	Queen's College, Benares.
	Som, Sureschandra	...	Hare School.
	Srikrishna Appaji Pandhe	...	Nagpore Free Church Institution.
	Syud, Abdusslam	...	Doveton College.
247	Tukárámvisnu Gosávi	...	Nagpore Free Church Institution.

J. SUTCLIFFE,
Registrar.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY, }
The 27th December 1871. }

SENIOR SCHOLARS, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.

Sen, Tara Prasanna	... Presidency College.
Lahiri, Prasanna Kumar	... Presidency College.
Bhattacharya, Sarvesvar	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nagendra Nath	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Barada Prasad	... Krishnaghur College.
{ Datta, Purna Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Percival, H. M.	... Dacca College.
Datta, Ram Lal	... Hughly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Mohan.	Khetra Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	... Presidency College.

SECOND GRADE.

Ghosh, Rama Prasanna	... Presidency College.
{ Das, Navin Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Sarkar, Narendra Nath	... Presidency College.
Sen, Aditya Chandra	... Presidency College.
Datta, Ram Narayan	... Hughly College.
Nath, Prayag	... Patna College.
Ghosh, Apurva Krishna	... Cathedral Mission College.
{ Bandyopadhyay, Tripura	... Presidency College.
{ Charan	... Presidency College.
{ Ghoshal, Uma Nath	... Krishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Aditya	... Presidency College.
Kumar	... Hughly College.
Sur, Hari Mohan	... Hughly College.
Patnáyak, Chatur Bhuj	... Cuttack High School.

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Sarkar, Purna Chandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
{ Dhar, Gokul Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Sinha, Hari Mohan	... Presidency College.
Datta, Man Mohan	... Presidency College.
Sarkar, Natavar	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Mahes	... Presidency College.
Chandra	... Presidency College.

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Bipra Charan	Cuttack High School.
Bhattacharya, Kedar Nath	... Hughly College.
Ráy, Madhu Sudhan	... Cuttack High School.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Gangopadhyay, Rajani Nath	Dacca College.
Chandra, Manik	... Gowhatti High School.
Sarma, Kasi Nath	... Gowhatti High School.

PATNA CIRCLE.

Prasad, Durga	... Patna College.
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KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Harendra Nath	Krishnaghur College.
Pal, Hari Das	... Krishnaghur College.
Gangopadhyay, Piyari Lal	... Krishnaghur College.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Sanyal, Kedar Nath	... Berhampur College.
Chakravarti, Giris Chandra	Berhampur College.

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

FORT WILLIAM,
The 3rd January 1872.

Nuddea Rivers.

Report shewing the least depth in the present navigable channels for the week ending Friday, 5th January 1872.

NAMES OF RIVERS.	Least depth of Water.	REMARKS.
MATABANGAH.		
On the Entrance Shoal	1 6	
Thence to Hât Bouleah, 44 miles	1 9	
Hât Bouleah to Alickdeah	2 0	
Alickdeah to Kissengunge, 38 miles	1 3	
Kissengunge to Hooghly River, 34 miles	3 0	
BHAGIRUTTEE.		
Entrance	5 0	Boats drawing 4 feet can pass up and down the Bhaugiruttee.
Thence to Jungipore, 9 miles	4 6	
Jungipore to Berhampore, 47 miles	3 9	
Berhampore to Cutwa, 56 miles	3 6	
Cutwa to Nuddea, 46 miles	4 0	

Height on gauge at Berhampore on the 8th January 1872, 6 feet 8½ inches.

T. H. WICKES, C.E.,

Ere. Engr., Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

BERHAMPUR,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

THE Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly, extending from the Mint premises on the North to Mullick's Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahireetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf, or at the wharves extending from Ahireetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, and from No. 6 Jetty on the North to Colvin's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. D. BRUCE,

Vice-Chairman.

The 4th January 1872.

(1055—8)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been removed to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act —

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Jan. 2nd ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Taylor	City of Mecca.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	... Feyyons Max	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Parcel, addressed	... Forbes Williams	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Parcel, [M B H B] [G]	... Order	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Parcel, [H] F L	... Shaw, Jameson & Co.	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Parcel, H P S	... Order	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, R D	...	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	1 Case, addressed	... Taylor Arthur, Esq.	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, W V	... Order	Ditto.
" 2nd ...	3 Cases, W G	...	Ditto.
1871.			
Dec. 26th ...	1 Bale, R. M. & Co.	...	Asiatic.
" 26th ...	1 Sample, [T G M]	...	Ditto.
" 26th ...	2 Cases, [C] S C	...	Ditto.
CALCUTTA,			W. D. BRUCE, <i>Vice-Chairman</i> .
The 8th January 1872.			(1057—1)

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb. 3rd ...	1 Case, [S N H] A B	.. Victoria Cross.
" 3rd ...	1 Box, [R M]	.. Arratoon Apar.
" 3rd ...	4 Cases, E A R	... Meinam.
" 3rd ...	1 Box, H & Co.	... Ditto.
" 3rd ...	1 Package, N F	... China.
" 3rd ...	3 Baskets, V M	... Ditto.
" 3rd ...	2 Bags, Nil	.. Ditto.
" 3rd ...	1 Case, E E S	.. Indus.
" 3rd ...	6 Chairs, Nil	.. Ditto.
" 3rd ..	1 Package, Nil	.. Ditto.
CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,		J. A. CRAWFORD, <i>Collector of Customs</i> .
The 9th January 1872.		

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar. 6th ...	8 Packages, [S N H] A B	... Victoria Cross.
" 6th ..	2 Cases, [S W M] A. B. & Co.	.. Ditto.
" 6th ...	4 Cases, [M S M I] A B	... Ditto.
" 6th ...	1 Keg, [S]	.. Ditto.
" 8th ...	1960 good and broken Cakes of Spelter	... Scindia.
CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,		J. A. CRAWFORD, <i>Collector of Customs</i> .
The 9th January 1872.		

Monthly Statement of Traffic passed through the Circular and Eastern Canals from 1st to 31st December 1871.

NAMES OF CHOWKEES.	CHARCOAL.			WOOD COAL.			PIECE GOODS, NATIVE PRODUCE.			PIECE GOODS, IMPORTED FABRICS.			HIDES.			COTTON.			CASTOR SEED.			CASTOR OIL.			INDIGO.			JAGGERY.			JUTE.			LINEN.			MUSTARD SEED.			MUSTARD SEED OIL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.	Number of boats.	Mandage by canal measurement.	by estimate.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
CALCUTTA CANALS.	Bamunghatta...	4	525	200...</

NAMES OF CHOWKEES.	SALT.			SUGAR.			TOBACCO.			LINSSEED.			PADDY.			PUSE.			PEAS.			RICE.			WHEAT.			LENTIL.			GRAIN.			SUGARBEE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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• Per bale. † Per bale. ‡ Per chest. § Per bale. ¶ Per bale. †† Per bale.

DHAPPA TOLL COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,
The 4th January 1872.

J. F. GALIFFE,
Collector and Supervisor, Calcutta Canals.

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned :—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4406	A 46208	100	Udayto Kabaus.
4408	A 35619	100	The Manager, Beer- bhoom Coal Co.
4416	A 17790	100	T. Malcolm.
4419	A 17763	100	} Poornochunder Dutt.
	A 30779	100	
	A 30780	100	
	A 30781	100	
	A 01272	100	
4421	A 65937	50	Jodeonath Sircar.
4422	A 01143	50	Denonath Bose.
4423	A 51173	10	Meeheerloll Doss.
4424	A 37935	1,000	} T. Benke.
	A 50741	1,000	
4425	A 66414	50	Tara Mohun Mullick.
4428	A 98875	100	Rajendro Narain Bose.
4433	A 50775	10	Mrs. Emily Hoff.
4434	A 45419	50	Prasaunauth Sandyal.
4437	A 58704	100	} Rajendronarain Bose.
	A 40156	20	
4441	A 80174	20	} J. P. Edmunds.
	A 29805	20	
4442	A 61771	20	} Gobind Chunder Bose.
	A 23631	20	
4443	A 83709	100	} Ditto ditto.
	A 54805	100	
4446	A 28181	20	The Chief Pay-master, E. I. R.
4447	A 28851	100	} Gopal Chunder Burmo.
	A 17888	100	
4448	A 26319	50	Prasana Chundra Ghosh.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4409	A 20019	10	Sreenauth Bose.
4410	A 02089	20	} H. Woodrow.
	A 10318	20	
4411	A 64131	10	Womachundra Moo- kerjee.
4413	A 47070	10	Mohendrololl Dutt.
4414	A 27625	100	} Sumboochunder Mitter.
	A 17202	100	
	A 61543	500	
4417	A 99869	20	The Revd. E. Lafont.
	A 99868	20	} Ditto ditto.
4418	A 83436	10	
4430	A 64725	100	} Nundo Mohun Doss.
	A 13449	100	
4431	A 63233	20	} Messrs. Scallan and Co.
	A 63223	20	
4432	A 49620	10	} Messrs. W. H. Fize, and Co.
	A 34733	20	
4436	A 39116	1,000	Abdool Haque.
4440	A 85003	10	Hurry Bongs Chatterjee.
4449	A 53698	50	} H. S. Thompson.
	A 53699	50	

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4407	A 13106	} 20.	Messrs. Burjorgee, Fram- gee and Co.
	A 13110		
4412	A 32008	} 10	} Seetul Prosad, Khurg Prosad.
	A 64953		
	A 45208		
	A 92750	} 10	Berashur Mitter.
4415	A 74810		
	A 74809	} 10	M. C. Proby.
4429	A 00265		
	A 00266	} 20	F. Page.
4438	A 74801		
	A 74810		

L. BERKELEY,

Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 8th January 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumu-
lated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week
ending 6th January 1872.

Ackroor Chunder Roy.	Johans, Miss. E.
Anthoon, L. J.	Jones, J. V.
Baidya, N.	Jardine, W.
Beale, Mrs. S.	Johnston, Mrs. M.
Bell, R. C.	Keefer, Dr. W. N.
Brady, C.	Keating, Colonel.
Baggot, M. O. L.	Lawson, R.
Braham, F. E.	Lynch, J.
Bell, Mrs. W. E.	Lloyd & Co.
Briggs, Lieut-Col.	Leslie, Mrs.
Bushell, Pro. L.	Landeshut, S. W.
Brown, E.	Mendes, Mrs. J.
Blundell, H. W.	March, M. and Co.
Beverley, Mrs. W. G.	Mackenzie, D.
Bell, W. E.	Muir, J. F.
Carlisle, Capt. J. F.	McNamara, J. E.
Chisholm, J. W.	Newbery, Capt. E.
Cunningham, Genl. A.	Pereira, B.
Dunsford, R. C.	Smith, Mrs. R.
Donaldson, T. C.	Smith, S. A.
DeSouza, A. S.	Smith, W. F.
Dyer, Mrs. W. A.	Sutherland, Mrs.
D'Souza, A.	Stoney, E.
DuBordread, C.	Slater, F. T.
Emelia.	Snell, Miss.
Empson, Mrs. E.	Stoney, E. W.
Frizzle, Mrs. J.	The Manager, Adelphi
Forbes, T. T.	Press.
Fraser, A. A. H.	Templeton, Gunner R.
Fox, A.	The Manager Upper India
Gomes, Mrs. M.	Commercial Association.
Gomes, S. A.	Thomson, Mrs. B.
Gocool Chand and Sookdev	Turns, W.
Dass and Co.	Tobin, T. G. W.
Gregory, J. M.	Wilkinson, Mrs.
Holroyd, W.	Williams, E. J.
Hodge, Capt. T. H.	Watson, J. and Co.
Issur Chunder Condoo and	Wodehouse, Sir P.
Chunder Coomar Condoo.	Wilson, Miss. E.
Jordon, V.	

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 8th January 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer.
Akyab, Rangoon, and Moulmein.	6 P.M.	10th Jan.	Madras.
Madras, Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, Malacca, Hong-Kong, China, Japan and Australia.	6 "	17th "	Surat.
The Straits and Hong-Kong.	6 "	10th "	Hindoostan and Glenartney.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close on Friday, the 12th January 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 11th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7:30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

N.B.—No letters, newspapers, books or pattern packets, are sent to Aden, Suez or Europe, or places *via* Europe, by Peninsular and Oriental Company's Steamers from Calcutta; the route to such places being *via* Bombay.

W. H. MCGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 9th January 1872.

Statement shewing the importation of Salt (private property) in bond and afloat on River Hooghly, subject to Customs' duty on the 1st January 1872.

	Government Golahs.	Private Golahs.	Afloat.	Total.
	In Mds.	In Mds.		
Liverpool Pungah ...	15,21,548½	99,308½	3,91,217	20,12,074
French Kurkutch ...	19,504	.....	14,178	33,842
Italian " ...	2,763	.....	.....	2,766
Ceylon " ...	1,634	.....	.....	1,634
Madras " ...	56,310½	.....	.....	56,310½
Arabian and Persian Gulf's Kurkutch and Muscat Rock...	4,05,701½	.....	26,766	4,32,467½
Total ...	20,07,621½	99,308½	4,32,161	25,39,084

By order of the Board of Revenue, L.P.,

J. A. CRAWFORD,
Collector of Customs.

CALCUTTA CUSTOM HOUSE,
The 4th January 1872.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the several matters of Ivie Gordon, Joseph Savigny, James William Hendry Campbell, Norman Brothers, and Charles Balfour Wallis, Insolvents. On Saturday, the 6th day of January instant, it was ordered that the Official Assignee of this Court do file five several accounts of unclaimed dividends.

A. B. Miller, Official Assignee.

In the matter of Roop- } On Monday, the 11th day of December last, it was ordered that the Chunder Mitter, Insolvent, matters of the petition be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

S. Vertannes, Attorney.

In the matter of Alfred } Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 15th day of January instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

E. O. Moscs, Attorney.

In the matter of Alfred } On Wednesday, the 3rd day of January instant, it was ordered that the matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be examined before the said Court.

E. O. Moscs, Attorney.

In the matter of } On Thursday, the 27th day of December last, it was ordered that the first Court day in January 1873 be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

Trotman & Co., Attorneys.

In the matter of Francis } On Friday, the 5th day of January instant, it was ordered that Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, be appointed for the further hearing of this matter, and that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his petition for relief.

M. Camell, Attorney.

In the matter of Golam } On Saturday, the 25th day of November last, by an order of this Court the said Insolvent was adjudged entitled to his personal discharge under the Act XI. Vic., cap. 21, as to all persons named in his schedule as creditors or claiming to be creditors respectively.

S. N. Doss, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th January 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

সরফ আফিস ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গালার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১৮ জানুয়ারি বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয় প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার টৌনহালে হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন ১৮৭২ সালের প্রথম ক্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে, যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কোজদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে ঐ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে।
সন ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermentioned lots of waste lands, estimated to consist of about 334 acres 2 roods, and 24 poles, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Kalain, Mouzah Digabeer, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Province of Bengal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 20th day of January 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited, and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863:—

BOUNDARIES.

East—Lands of Pattah 27, belonging to Sabil Mahomed and others, Bhyrub Bari, Junamer Mookam and Khas lands.

West—Lands of Pattah 34, belonging to Asu Myan and others, and Khas lands of Mouzah Bhoirubpore.

North—Khas lands and Panchpir Mukam.

South—Settled lands of Mr. Davidson in Pattah No. 39.

O. G. R. McWILLIAM,
Offg. Depy. Commissioner.
CACHAR DEPY. COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 14th October 1871.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.**Notice.**

THE annual Rungpore Fair will be held on the usual ground close to the Jail on the 1st February 1872, owing to the Fallacotta Fair which is to take place in January 1872. Articles sold are live-stock and manufactures of every description.

K. D. GHOSE,
Offg. Civil Surgeon.
RUNGPORE,
The 29th December 1871.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্বারা সর্ব সাধারণকে জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, কালাকাতার মেলা জাহুআরি মাসে হইবে সুতরাং রঙ্গপুরের মেলা জেলখানার নৈকট্য পূর্ব স্থানে ইংরেজি ১৮৭২ সালের জাহুআরি মাসের পরিবর্তে ফেব্রুআরি মাসের ১লা তারিখে আরম্ভ হইবে, এই মেলায় জীবজন্তু ও সর্ব প্রকারের শিপ্পোৎপন্ন দ্রব্য বিক্রীত হইবে ইতি।

K. D. GHOSE,
সিভিল সার্জান।

জেলা রঙ্গপুর।
১৮৭১। ২৯ ডিসেম্বর।

In the Court of the Judge of the District of Bhaugulpore.**NOTICE.**

UNDER SECTION 250, INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT, 1865,
No. 563 of 1871.

IN the matter of the Estate of John Fitzpatrick, Esquire, deceased.

Whereas an application under the Indian Succession Act, 1865, for Probate of the Will and Codicil, dated respectively the 27th day of September 1870 and 12th day of September 1871, of John Fitzpatrick, Esquire, deceased, late of Bhaugulpore, has been made by Walter Beatson Pemberton, Esquire, of Tirhoot, and whereas Monday, the 22nd January 1872, has been fixed for the hearing of this case, notice is hereby given that any person having any interest in the administration of the estate of the said deceased may, if he desire, appear in this Court on the said 22nd day of January 1872, and show cause why the application of the said W. B. Pemberton should not be granted.

Given under my hand and seal of this Court.

H. MADDOCKS,
BHAUGULPORE DISTRICT COURT,
The 23rd December 1871.

Judge.
(1040—8)

STATEMENT of Government Promissory Notes enfaced for payment of interest in London, under deduction of amount re-transferred to India, and outstanding in the books of the Bank of Bengal on the 30th December 1871.

PARTICULARS.	4 PER CENT. LOAN				4½ PER CENT.				5 PER CENT.		5½ per Cent. Loan of 1866-60.	DEBTURES FOR			Total amount.			
	of 1824-25.		of 1832-33.		of 1842-43.		Transfer of 1866-67.		of 1854-55.			Transfer Loan dated 15th July 1870.	Loan dated 4th July 1871.	Transfer Loan of 1872.		W. of 1854-55.	Loan of 1856-57.	
	of 1824-25.	of 1828-29.	of 1832-33.	of 1835-36.	of 1842-43.	of 1854-55.	Transfer of 1865.	of 1866-67.	of 1854-55.	of 1856-57.								
Balance of 15th December 1871	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,75,000	1,49,51,400	1,22,56,700	1,33,93,400	14,500	33,38,200	8,75,000	1,21,47,300	2,42,42,600	2,42,42,600	22,82,000	33,14,000	36,50,000	13,50,33,836
ADD																		
Amount enfaced at Madras between 16th and 30th December 1871	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Bombay between 16th and 30th December 1871	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Amount enfaced at Calcutta between 16th and 30th December 1871	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
TOTAL	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,75,000	1,49,51,400	1,22,56,700	1,33,93,400	14,500	33,38,200	8,75,000	1,21,47,300	2,42,42,600	2,42,42,600	22,82,000	33,14,000	36,50,000	14,89,90,836
DEDUCT																		
Amount written off in the London Registers	..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Balance on 30th December 1871	53,100	20,374	2,347	19,98,615	40,75,000	1,49,51,400	1,21,40,000	1,32,57,800	14,500	33,54,700	8,75,000	1,92,97,800	1,49,50,500	1,49,50,500	22,82,000	33,14,000	36,50,000	13,55,40,236

NOTE.—From 9th June 1867 to 31st Oct. 1871—Enfaced from India 1,221 lakhs, re-transferred from London ... 1,009 lakhs.

From 1st Nov. 1871 to 15th Nov.	"	ditto	9	"	ditto	...	16	"
From 16th "	"	to 30th "	3	"	ditto	...	23	"
From 1st Dec. "	"	to 15th Dec "	10	"	ditto	...	10	"
From 16th "	"	to 30th "	45	"	ditto	...	70	"

1,288
1,253
1,258 lakhs.

Balance against India ... 30 lakhs.

PUBLIC DEBT OFFICE, BANK OF BENGAL, CALCUTTA,
The 5th January 1872.

GEO. DICKSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.
(1058-1)

Abstract Statement of the Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund as at 4th Quarter of the Official year 1870-71, compared with the corresponding quarter of the year 1869-70.

	In the 4th Quarter ending 30th April 1871.	In the 4th Quarter ending 30th April 1870.
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Balance at credit of the Fund on the Government books at the beginning of the 4th quarter of the past and current years	34,53,210 3 11	32,71,580 14 9
Receipts and credits during the 4th quarter of the past and current years	1,14,159 4 8	1,02,321 10 9
Total	35,67,369 8 7	33,73,902 9 6
DEDUCT		
Pensions paid in the quarter under review	64,074 13 4	59,268 1 2
Paid fixed office establishment and contingencies	7,367 10 5	7,537 1 0
Interest on Reserve Fund and Divisible Surplus passed to subscribers qualified to share therein	235 0 6	12 4 6
Total	71,677 8 3	66,817 6 8
Net balance on the 30th April of each year's 4th quarter under review on the Government books, exclusive of interest upon capital	34,95,692 0 4	33,07,085 2 10
MONTHLY RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount of subscriptions of 982 subscribers in both Funds	36,708 1 1	33,198 12 4
DEDUCT		
Pensions payable	21,970 3 6	19,917 14 2
Establishment and contingencies	2,568 7 4	2,555 4 2
Interest on Reserve Fund divided among members of five years' standing	6,430 8 0	5,775 15 0
Divisible Surplus under Resolution A dated 6th January 1866	6,442 4 0	1,308 14 0
Total	37,411 6 10	29,557 15 4
Net monthly difference exclusive of interest upon capital	Deficit 703 5 9	Income 3,640 13 0

	Number of subscribers for wives only.	Number of subscribers for wives and children.	Number of subscribers for children only.	Total number of subscribers.	Number of wives.	Number of children.
For the year 1869-70	365	422	122	909	787	1,509
Ditto 1870-71	388	461	133	982	849	1,644

(E. E.)

E. W. HOLLINGBERY, } *Auditors,*
G. W. MACLEOD, }
Uncovd. Service Family Pension Fund.

Published by order of the Directors,

UNCOVD. SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND OFFICE,
The 20th December 1871.

G. W. KELLNER, }
H. ANDREWS, } *Secretary.*
Accountant and Collector.

(1061—1)

Notice.

THE annual Chutia Fair will be held at Chutia, near Ranchi, Chota Nagpore, commencing on Sunday, the 25th February 1872, corresponding with the 1st of Phalgun 1279 Fuslee, and continuing for fifteen succeeding days.

E. T. DALTON,
Commr. of Chota Nagpore.

CAMP PURULIA,
The 25th November 1871.

Notice.

IN the matter of the (English) Companies' Acts, 1862 and 1867, and in the matter of the Life Assurance Companies' Act, 1870, and in the matter of the European Assurance Company.

Whereas by an order made by the Vice-Chancellor Malins in the above matter, dated the 17th day of November 1871, Charles John Bunyon, of No. 19, Sergeant's Inn, Fleet Street, in the City of London, William Pollard Pattison, of No. 20, Cornhill, in the City of London, and Stephen Philpat Low, of No. 55, Parliament Street, in the County of Middlesex, were appointed Provisional Official Liquidators of the said Company, and empowered (amongst other things) to receive premiums on any policies of assurance of the said Company, and to carry the same to a separate account to continue to carry on the business of the said Company so far as is necessary for keeping it together, and to collect and get in the outstanding assets of the Company, and for all or any of such purposes to do all acts and execute in the name and on behalf of the Company all deeds, receipts, and other documents.

Notice is hereby given that all persons in British India indebted to, or in possession of, property or effects belonging to the said Company, are required forthwith to pay and deliver the same to Charles James Groom and William Joseph Curtoys, carrying on business in co-partnership together in Calcutta, under the firm or style of Grindlay and Company, and at Bombay in the name or firm of Grindlay, Groom and Company, the joint and several constituted attorneys of the said Provisional Official Liquidators and of the said Company, appointed with the approval of the Court.

The Calcutta business of the said Company will, until further notice, be carried on at the office of Messieurs Grindlay and Company, No. 6, Strand, Calcutta, where premiums on policies of assurance granted by the Company will be received and carried to a separate account, and where persons desiring information as to the Company are requested to apply.

Dated the 5th day of January 1872.

C. J. BUNYON,
W. P. PATTISON,
S. P. LOW,

(1056—3) By their Attorney W. J. CURTOYS.

Administrator-General's Office.

List of Estates which have come under charge of the Administrator-General of Bengal during the months of October, November, and December 1871.

ANDERSON, JOHN, late a Tea Planter in the district of Cachar.

BARR, A., late a Fitter in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

BELL, CHARLES, late a Lieutenant in the Royal Artillery.

BLAKE, WILLIAM, late Chief Engineer of the Steam Tug *Court Hey*.

BRUGGEN, MRS. EMMA TERHER, late a widow, residing at No. 2, Huzzooreemull's Tank Lane, in Calcutta.

CHADWICK, JAMES THOMAS, late of Calcutta, a licensed Leadsman.

CONNELL, OWEN, late of Mooltan, a Contractor.

CORNISH, CHARLES, late a British subject, residing in Jersey.

DUBBLE, WILLIAM, late an Inspector in the service of the East Indian Railway Company.

GODDARD, WILLIAM, late Steward of the United Service Club at Simla.

HARRIS, FREDERIC MILLS MALET, late a Captain in the General List of Infantry.

KELLY, G. L. A., late District Superintendent of Police at Loodiana.

LAWSON, CHARLES, late of Howrah, a Hotel-keeper.

MCDONALD, JOHN, late Superintendent of Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co.'s Press, Calcutta.

MILLARD, WILLIAM STALLARD, late Superintendent of the Calcutta Docking Company.

MOODIE, AFELECK, late a Barrister-at-law, and Officiating 2nd Judge of the Small Cause Court, Calcutta.

MOSSEE, PHILIP AUGUSTUS, late a Lieutenant-Colonel in Her Majesty's 1st Battalion 6th Regiment of Foot.

NELSON, JOHN SMITH, late a Captain in Her Majesty's 38th Regiment of Foot.

ORMSLEY, JAMES, late a Private in the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers.

PARRY, GEORGE EDWARD, late a Lieutenant in Her Majesty's 37th Regiment of Foot.

PEARCE, ALFRED JAMES, late Station Master, East India Railway, at Buxar.

PETERS, MRS. A. M., late widow of Captain C. E. Peters, deceased.

SAUNDERS, ROBERT POWER, late a Captain in the Royal Horse Artillery.

SCOTT, ALEXANDER, late a Conductor in the Ordnance Department.

WALKER, JOHN, late of No. 18, Kildare Terrace, Bayswater, Middlesex, formerly of the Indian Uncovenanted Civil Service, and Deputy Magistrate and Collector of Mirzapore.

WALSH, DAVID JOHN, late an Assistant Surgeon in the Bengal Medical Establishment.

WELD, GEORGE, late of Chunar, a Lieutenant-Colonel in the Bengal Staff Corps.

WOOD, WILLIAM CLAYTON, late an Assistant to Messrs. Ernsthausen and Oesterly, Merchants of Calcutta.

N.B.—All persons having claims upon being indebted to, or holding property belonging to, the above Estates, are requested to place themselves in immediate communication with the undersigned.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

4, STRAND, CALCUTTA,
The 6th January 1872.

Administrator-General's Office.

NOTICE.

Admitted claims against the undermentioned Estates are payable on Tuesday and Friday as usual:—

ESTATES.	Claims or Dividend.	Rates of Dividend per Rupee.	REMARKS.
Caldecot, C., Captain, late in Her Majesty's 106th Light Infantry ...	1st Dividend.	at 1 an. 5½ pie.	
Eames, W. L., Staff Assistant Surgeon, late attached to G. Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A. ...	Ditto ...	at 5 as. 10¼ pie.	
Hormusjee Kai Khoosroo, late a Parsee Merchant of Jullunder ...	Ditto ...	at 8 as.	
* O'Connell, M. J., Major, late in the 2nd Battalion, Her Majesty's 1st Foot ...	Claims ...	in full.	
Sullivan, M. M., late Overseer in the Municipal Department at Comillah, in Tipperah ...	1st Dividend	at 13 as. 10¼ pie.	
Perry, J. W., late a Master Pilot on the Free List ...	Ditto ...	at 11½ pie.	
Stewart, W., late a Fitter in the East Indian Railway Company ...	Claims ...	in full.	
* Williams, R., late Manager of the Upper Assam Tea Company's Saw Mills, Deb-rooghur, Assam ...	Ditto ...	Ditto.	

N.B.—Persons interested in the surplus of the Estates marked* are requested to make immediate application to the Administrator-General, forwarding documentary evidence of their claims.
Persons presenting receipts for payment are requested at the same time to produce the registry certificates which have been granted to them from this office.

L. P. D. BROUGHTON,
Administrator-General.

CALCUTTA, 4, STRAND,
The 9th January 1872.

(1059—1)

Public Zemindarce Sale.

THE right, title, and interest of Baboolal Sahoo, Sheoburrut Sahoo, Neranjan Sahoo, Raghoonandan Sahoo, and Sheosaran Sahoo, Insolvents in the following Mouzah, situate in the Pergunnah of Pearo, in the Zillah of Shahabad, vested in the Official Assignee of the Court for Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta, and Assignee of the estate and effects of the above named Insolvents, will be put up to auction sale on the 22nd day of January 1872, at the Office of the undersigned, at Buxar:—

Name of Mouzah.	Towjee number.	Insolvents' share.	Area of Insolvents' share.	Jumma of ditto.	Government Revenue for ditto.	Annual profit.
		A. R. P.	B. K. D.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Ayar, Pergunnah Pearo ...	4,501	4 0 0	271 5 0	734 9 0	379 2 11	355 6 1

For conditions of sale and further particulars apply to

BUXAR,
The 22nd December 1871.

PHILIP W. CARTER,
Official Assignee's Agent.

(1054—2)

Calcutta Landing and Shipping Company, "Limited."

NOTICE.

AN Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, No. 2, Hare Street, on Thursday, February 1st, 1872, at noon, for the purpose of altering clause No. 21 of the Articles of Association, to enable two Directors in lieu of three to form a quorum.

By order,
GEORGE LOWEN,
Manager.

CALCUTTA,
The 29th December 1871. (1053—4)

Notice.

MR. EDWARD CLARKE is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.

J. H. FERGUSSON AND CO.
CALCUTTA,
The 1st January 1872. (1045—2)

Victoria Tea Company, "Limited."

NOTICE is hereby given that the eleventh ordinary general meeting of shareholders will be held at the registered office of the Company, No. 104, Clive Street, on Monday, the 29th day of January, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of receiving the Directors' report, passing the accounts, and transacting such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

BORRADAILE, SCHILLER AND CO.,
(1048—f. n.) Secretaries.

Central Provinces Gazetteer.

EDITION OF 1870 in one Vol.

A LIMITED number of the above work, strongly bound in cloth, octavo size, for sale at Rs. 12 per vol., exclusive of postage charge. Apply to

MESSRS. THACKER, VINNING, Bombay,
MESSRS. THACKER, SPINK & Co., Calcutta,
or to Supdt., Chief Commr.'s Office, Nagpur.

Re-Estate of the Hon'ble P. C. Tagore.**NOTICE**

Is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed as one of the Trustees to the estate of the late Hon'ble P. C. Tagore, C.S.I., by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, on the 15th day of May 1871, in the place and stead of Raja Jotendromohun Tagore, Bahadoor, (who has resigned to act as a Trustee), and that arrangements have been made and agreed upon between the Co-Trustees that all cheques, vouchers, receipts, contracts, deeds, documents, and zemindary affairs, shall be signed and managed by all the Co-Trustees to the above estate from the 1st day of January 1872.

BHUIJENDRA BHUSHUN CHATTERJEE,
Trustee.

CALCUTTA,
The 30th December 1871. (1047—2)

বিজ্ঞাপন।

অনারেবল ও প্রসন্নকুমার ঠাকুরের ফেট।

সর্বসাধারণের গোচরার্থে লিখিত হইতেছে যে, ফোর্ট উলিয়ম জুর্জের অধীনস্থ বাঙ্গালা প্রদেশের হাই কোর্টের (১৮৭১ সালের ১৫ই মে তারিখের) আদেশানুসারে অনারেবল ও প্রসন্নকুমার ঠাকুর সি, এস, আই, হোশয়ের সমুদয় বিষয়ের তত্ত্বাবধায়ক রাজা যতীন্দ্রমোহন ঠাকুর বাগদুর ট্রাস্টের কর্ম পরিচাল্য করিতে, নিম্ন স্বাক্ষরকারী সেই পদে নিযুক্ত হইয়াছেন। ইনি আগামি ১৮৭২ সালের ১লা জানুয়ারি তারিখ হইতে উক্ত ফেট সম্বন্ধীয় সমুদায় কার্যের তত্ত্বাবধান হেতু জমিদারী সম্পর্কীয় এবং চেক, বাউচর, রসিদ, কন্ট্রাক্ট ডিড, ডকিউমেন্ট প্রভৃতি কাগজাদিতে অন্যান্য সহকারী ট্রাস্টীদের সহিত মিলিত হইয়া স্বাক্ষর করিবেন।

শ্রীযুত ভূজেন্দ্রভূষণ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।

১৮৭১ সাল ৩০এ ডিসেম্বর।

SELECTIONS FROM UNPUBLISHED RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT

FOR THE YEARS

1748 to 1767 inclusive.

RELATING MAINLY TO THE SOCIAL CONDITION OF BENGAL.

With a Map of Calcutta in 1784.

BY THE REV. J. LONG,

Member of the Government Record Commission.

CALCUTTA:

OFFICE OF SUPDT., GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET.

WASTE LAND RULES.

Being Chap. XXVI. of the Rules of the Board of Revenue

Price, 4 annas. Packing and postage charges, 2 annas extra.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.

TO BE PEREMPTORILY SOLD, under a decree of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, in its Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction, made in the suit No. 529 of one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and dated the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, wherein Golam Akbar is plaintiff, and Ameena Bibee and Shaik Woozeer are defendants, by the Registrar of the said High Court, at the Town Hall, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of January one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two, at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon, the under-mentioned property, that is to say:—

All that upper-roomed brick-built messuage, tenement or dwelling-house, with the piece or parcel of land thereunto belonging, and on part whereof the same is erected and built, containing by estimation three cottachs three chittaks and one square foot or thereabouts, situate, lying, and being No. 67, College Street, Arpooley, in Calcutta, and bounded as follows: on the North by Mr. Joaquim's purchased land; on the South by Ramchunder Burral's purchased land; on the East by Company's lane, and on the West by public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply at the Office of Mr. C. W. Hatch, Attorney for the plaintiff, No. 10, Old Post Office Street.

R. BELCHAMBERS,
Registrar.

HIGH COURT, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION, REGISTRAR'S OFFICE,
Calcutta, the 29th Nov. 1871. (1004—2)

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

By HUGH DAVID SANDEMAN, C.S.,

Accountant-General, Bengal, and Member of the Record Commission.

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OFFICE OF SUPDT. GOVERNMENT PRINTING,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

The 30th October 1871.

Just Published.

Bengal Official Army List.

Corrected up to 1st January 1872.

THE Official Quarterly Army List of H. M.'s Forces in Bengal, to which is added a non-official Supplement, containing the latest corrected Civil List, &c. &c. Price Rs. 5, and 8 annas extra for packing and postage.

Calcutta: Office of Supdt. of Government Printing,
No. 8, Hastings Street.



APPENDIX TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

ADVERTISEMENTS OF SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of Class B lands no longer required by the East Indian Railway Company, situated in the District of Beerbhoom, will be put up to sale, at the Beerbhoom Collectorate, on Thursday, the 12th of January 1872, corresponding with 29th Pous 1278.

The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions :—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the Estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number of State- ment of Government Estates.	Number on the District Roll.	Names of Estates and Pergunnahs.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
497	141	Ram Chandrapore, Pergunnah Alinagor	5 8 15	221 0 0
....	....	...	0 1 31	61 0 0
....	....	...	1 0 11	8 0 0
....	....	...	1 0 23	15 0 0

BEERBHOOM COLLECTORATE,
The 11th August 1871.

(Sd.) T. T. ALLEN, *Offg. Collector.*

THE CALCUTTA GAZETTE, JANUARY 10, 1872.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undermentioned plots of lands no longer required by the Government, situated in the District of Shahabad, will be put up to sale, at the Shahabad Collectorate, on Monday, the 4th of March 1872, corresponding with 9th Fagoon 1279 F.S.

2. The purchasers of these plots will be subject to the following conditions:—

1st.—If the amount of purchase money do not exceed Rs. 100, the whole amount to be paid down at once.

2nd.—If the amount of purchase money exceed Rs. 100, one-fourth of the amount bid to be immediately deposited. If the balance be not paid by noon of the fifteenth day after the sale, reckoning the day of sale as one, or if that day be a close holiday, then by noon of the first succeeding office day, the sale to be cancelled, the sum deposited being forfeited to Government, and the estate to be again put up for sale, at the risk of the defaulting purchaser, after issue of advertisement, as in the case of original sale.

3rd.—The plots will be sold revenue free to the highest bidders above the upset price.

Number in Statement of Government Estate.	Number on the District Roll.	Name of Estate and Pergunnah.	Approximate area in acres.	Upset Price.
			A. R. P.	Rs. As. P.
.....	Pukri, Pergunnah Arrah	3 0 3	45 0 0
.....	Ditto	1 1 37	25 0 0

D. BARBOUR, Deputy Collector, for Offg. Collector.

SHAHABAD COLLECTORATE,
The 6th December 1871.



APPENDIX (No. II.) TO
The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1872.

LAND SALE NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI of 1859, that the undermentioned Estates, in the District of Nuddea, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that District, on Friday, the 2nd day of February 1872, corresponding with 20th Magh 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th day of September 1871:—

No. 17.—Dehi Alpha, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 4,046 2-2½ and Police Rs. 44-14-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 123-3-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 24.—Bansberia, Pergunnah Shaojjal; recorded proprietor, Madhupanunda Moitra; sudder jumma Rs. 646-9-11. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 243-3-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 117.—Dehi Chandi, Pergunnah Matiaree; recorded proprietors, Mr. John Cochrane, Assignee, and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 5,123-1-4 and police Rs. 64-9-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 75-1-1 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 243.—Dehi Hatichala, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 1,807-8-10 and Police Rs. 21-6-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 69-2-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 258-1.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Debnath Roy Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 286-12-3 on account of arrears of Government revenue, viz. Revenue Rs. 282-9-1 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-3.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Parbutinath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, viz. Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 258-4.—Kismut Joypore, Pergunnah Joypore; recorded proprietor, Jadupendrunath Rai Chowdhry; sudder jumma Rs. 740-10-5 and Police Rs. 8-6-4. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 288-0-2 on account of arrears of Government revenue, viz. Revenue Rs. 283-13 and Police Rs. 4-3-2.

No. 371.—Dehi Nakaseparrah, Pergunnah Bagwan; recorded proprietors, Shantiram Roy and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 3,829-3 and Police Rs. 41-15-9. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 214-7-6 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 438.—Taruf Ranaghat, Chakla Sreenagur; recorded proprietors, Issur Chunder Pal Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 1,359-14-3 and Police Rs. 15-10-3. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 32-12 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 477.—Taruf Shampore, Pergunnah Rajpore; recorded proprietors, Kala Chand Chuokravarti and others; sudder jumma, exclusive of that for which separate accounts have been opened, Rs. 553-8. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 21-0-8 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

No. 3230.—Packa Khoyerpore, Pergunnah Mahamed Shahi; recorded proprietors, Jogendronarain Rai Chowdhry and others; sudder jumma Rs. 6,649-9-7. This mehal will be sold for recovery of Rs. 461-6-5 on account of arrears of Government revenue.

NUDEA COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

The 26th December 1871.

C. C. STEVENS, Offg. Collector

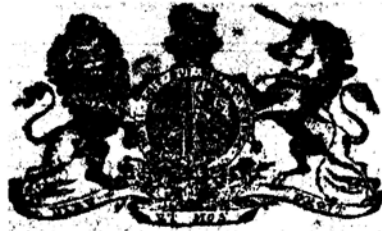
NOTICE is hereby given, under Section 6, Act XI. of 1859, that the undermentioned estate, in the district of Jessore, will be put up to public and unreserved sale, at the Collector's Office of that district, on Monday, the 23rd January 1872, corresponding with 11th Magh 1278 B.S., for arrears of revenue and other demands, which, by the Regulations and Acts in force, are directed to be realized in the same manner as arrears of revenue due on the 28th September 1871:—

Class I.—Permanently-settled Estate.

No. 3081.—Chuck Alladipore, Pergunnah Molye, Talook Chundercant Roy; sudder jumma Rs. 626-7-3. To be sold for recovery of Rs. 389-11 on account of Government revenue.

JESSORE COLLECTORATE,
The 9th December 1871.

C. C. QUINN, *Offg. Collector.*



The Calcutta Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 17, 1872.

REGISTERED
No. 50.

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Government of Bengal.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE to introduce the following Bill in the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations having been obtained on the 9th December 1871, the Bill is by order of the President hereby published for general information:—

THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES BILL, 1872.

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A Bill to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities.

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend and consolidate the law relating to Municipalities within the territories subject to the government of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the self-government of towns and places within the said territories, for the maintenance of police, for the conservancy and improvement of such towns and places, for the diffusion of education therein, and for other objects of utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the inhabitants of the said towns; It is enacted as follows:—

Preamble.

Short title.

1. This Act may be cited as the "Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872."

PART I.—PRELIMINARY.

Divisions of Act.

2. This Act shall be divided into thirteen several heads or parts:—

- the *first* relating to preliminary matters;
- the *second* relating to municipal authorities;
- the *third* relating to municipal taxation;
- the *fourth* relating to the mode of recovery of municipal taxes;
- the *fifth* relating to the municipal fund and its application.
- the *sixth* relating to the registration of births and deaths;
- the *seventh* relating to the municipal police;
- the *eighth* relating to the intervention by Government in municipal affairs.
- the *ninth* relating to various municipal regulations for conservancy and otherwise;
- the *tenth* relating to municipal markets;
- the *eleventh* relating to the jurisdiction of Commissioners in municipal and other cases;
- the *twelfth* relating to third class municipalities;
- the *thirteenth* relating to miscellaneous matters.

3. The following words and expressions in this Act shall have the several meanings hereby assigned to them, except where a different intention shall appear from the context, (that is to say)—

"Magistrate of the district" means the chief officer charged with the executive administration of a district in criminal matters by whatsoever designation such officer is called.

"Magistrate" means the officer exercising all or any of the powers of a Magistrate, and charged with the immediate executive administration in criminal matters in any sub-division of a district, within which any place to which this Act may be extended may be situated, by whatsoever designation such officer is called. In respect of any such place which is not situated within a sub-division of a district, the powers by this Act conferred on the Magistrate may be exercised by the Magistrate of the district or by a Joint-Magistrate.

"Sub-divisional officer" means the officer in executive charge of a sub-divisional district.

"Municipality" means any place to which this Act or part thereof shall have been extended. A Municipality created under this Act shall be distinguished as a first class Municipality, or as a second class Municipality, in manner as in the next succeeding section is provided. Any place to which Part XII of this Act shall have been extended shall be deemed to be a third class Municipality.

"The Commissioners" means the persons appointed or elected by the rate-payers to conduct the affairs of any Municipality under this Act, and shall include ex-officio Commissioners under this Act.

"House" includes any hut, shop, or warehouse.

"Place" includes any town, village, hamlet, suburb, bazaar, station, or tract of country.

"Land" includes fields, plantations, and gardens.

"Bazaar" includes any place of trade where there is a collection of shops or warehouses, and any place where a market is held.

"Road" means any road, street, square, court, alley or passage, whether a thoroughfare or not, over which the public have a right of way, together with such land (not being private property) whether covered or not by any pavement, verandah, or other erection or structure, as may be between the roadway and the main wall of any house or houses adjacent thereto; and also the roadway over any public bridge or causeway within the place; and the expression "in or near any road" designates any site within the place. Provided that nothing in this section shall be taken to interfere with any easement enjoyed by any person in respect of such land at the date of the passing of this Act.

"Owner" means the person for the time being receiving the rent of the land or premises, whether paid in money or in kind, or in charge of the thing in connection with which the word is used, whether on his own account or as agent or trustee for any other person, or who would so receive the rent if such land or premises were let to a tenant. Provided that no person receiving the rent of land or premises as agent for another person shall be liable to make any outlay by this Act required to be made by the owner of such land or premises in excess of the amount of the funds, or of the value of the produce belonging to the owner which he may have in his possession; nor shall he be subject to any penalty if he can prove that he has made the outlay required to the extent of such funds.

"Official year" means the year beginning on the first day of April, or such other date as may hereafter be fixed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

4. All the provisions of this Act, except those contained in Part XII, shall have effect in any place not being within the limits of the town of Calcutta and of the southern portion of Hastings, as defined by Act V of 1868 (passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council), to which the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may extend the same, and from such date as may by him be specified.

Limits of the operation of this Act.

by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*. Provided that every such notification shall specify such provisions of Parts IX and X of this Act as are thereby extended to such place, and all provisions contained in the two last mentioned parts as are not specially mentioned in the said notification shall be deemed to be of no force or effect whatever in the place to which such notification applies. From and after the date mentioned in the said notification such place shall be deemed and taken to be created a Municipality for the purposes of this Act; and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to define the limits of such Municipality, and from time to time to alter or amend such definition, and the Lieutenant-Governor shall declare at the time of extending the said Act to such place, whether the same shall, for the purposes of this Act, be a first class or a second class Municipality, and may at any time thereafter by notification alter the class. The Lieutenant-Governor may further, from time to time, by notification in the *Calcutta Gazette*, declare to be united for the purposes of this Act, any number of towns or villages or parts thereof; provided that no portion of this Act shall be extended to any village inhabited by persons more than one-half of whom may be employed in agriculture only, or dependent for support on lands so employed, or habitually exercising trades and occupations only for the use of persons so employed, except the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act. All the provisions of Parts XII and XIII of this Act shall have effect in any place to which the same may be extended by the Lieutenant-Governor or by any officer empowered in that regard under Section 202 of this Act.

5. From and after the creation of any Municipality under the provisions of the next preceding section, the provisions of the Acts named in Schedule (A) hereto annexed shall cease to have effect therein, except as to any assessment made, or as to any act done, or as to any liability incurred, or as to any money due, or as to any proceedings theretofore commenced. Provided that the repeal by this Act of any enactment shall not affect any Act in which such enactment has been applied or referred to. And all references made to any of the Acts named in the said schedule in subsequent Acts, orders or contracts, shall be read, so far as the context will allow, as if made to this Act.

6. All lands, buildings, works, and hereditaments, utensils, materials, books, plans, maps, papers, effects, securities, and monies whether derived under the Acts mentioned in Schedule (A) appended to this Act, and other property, movable and immovable, of what nature or kind soever, and all interest therein, whether vested, contingent, or in remainder which shall, on the date on which this Act shall take effect in such town, be vested in, or held in trust for, the Commissioners or Committee appointed under any of the said Acts, who shall hereafter in this Act be designated the late Commissioners, or which would have been vested in, or held in trust for, such Commissioners but for the passing of this Act; and all such estate and interest of and in the same respectively as shall then be, or would have been in, or in trust for, the said late Commissioners or any of them, with all rights of way and other rights

and easements now used and enjoyed by the said Commissioners shall, on and from the date when this Act comes into operation in such town, be vested in the Commissioners under this Act and their successors; and all persons who shall then owe any money to the late Commissioners, or to any person on their behalf, shall pay the same to the Commissioners under this Act, or as they shall direct: and all monies which shall be then due, and owing by, or recoverable from, the late Commissioners, shall be paid by, or be recoverable from, the Commissioners; and all contracts, agreements, mortgages, bonds, covenants, and securities made or entered into before this Act comes into operation to, with, or in favor of, or by, or for, the said late Commissioners, or any of them, or any person on behalf of such late Commissioners; and all rights of action and suit arising out of contract or otherwise—shall take effect, and may be proceeded on and enforced, as far as circumstances will admit, in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the Commissioners under this Act in such manner as the same would have taken effect, and might have been proceeded on and enforced in favor of, by, against, and with reference to the said late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed.

7. No action, suit, prosecution, or other proceeding whatsoever, commenced or carried on either by or against the late Commissioners previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall abate, or be discontinued, or prejudicially affected by this Act, but shall continue and take effect both in favor of and against the Commissioners, in the same manner in all respects as the same would have continued and taken effect in relation to the late Commissioners, or any of them, if this Act had not been passed: and all decrees and orders made, and all fines and penalties imposed and incurred, respectively, previously to the coming into operation of this Act, shall and may be enforced, levied, recovered, and proceeded for, and all administrative proceedings commenced previously to the coming into operation of this Act shall and may be continued, proceeded with, and completed in such or the like manner as if this Act had not been passed, the Commissioners under this Act being, in reference to the matters aforesaid, in all respects substituted for the late Commissioners.

PART II.—MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES.

Chapter 1.

Municipal Commissioners.

8. In any Municipality created under Part I of this Act, the Lieutenant-Governor shall, if the same shall have been declared by him to be a first class Municipality, and the said Lieutenant-Governor or any officer whom the Lieutenant-Governor may authorize in that behalf shall, if the same shall have been declared by the said Lieutenant-Governor to be a second class Municipality, from time to time appoint or cause to be elected, in manner as hereinafter provided, not more than seven and not less than three persons to be Commissioners for carrying out in such Municipality the purposes of this Act.

9. No person shall be appointed a Commissioner or a Member of a Ward Committee under this Act in any Municipality, who does not either reside or hold land or buildings therein or within five miles from any part of the limits thereof: provided also that when the mode of municipal taxation to be adopted therein shall have once been determined, no person shall be appointed therein a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee who does not pay municipal taxes to the Commissioners thereof. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 every person so appointed shall continue in office three years, or until his successor shall have been appointed, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any such Commissioners or Commissioner, or may remove any such Commissioners or Commissioner for misconduct or neglect of duty, add to their number, and fill up vacancies occurring among them.

10. In addition to the Commissioners to be appointed or elected as aforesaid, the Magistrate of a district and the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division of a district, shall be ex-officio Commissioners of every Municipality situated within their respective jurisdictions, and it shall further be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint as a Commissioner of any such Municipality any officer in the service of Government holding a salaried office in the district in which the same is situate: provided that not more than one-third of the whole number of Commissioners shall be persons holding salaried offices in the service of Government, unless such persons be elected to be Commissioners under any of the provisions in this Act contained.

11. If at any time it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal to be advisable that a certain number of the Commissioners of any Municipality shall be elected by the rate-payers, it shall be competent to the said Lieutenant-Governor to take measures for the election of such Commissioners by the rate-payers, subject to such rules in regard to qualification, election, and discharge as he may think fit. Subject to the provisions of Section 12 the persons so elected shall continue in office for the term of three years, or until their successors have been elected, and shall be eligible for re-election. The Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time accept the resignation of any of the Commissioners so elected, or may remove any of such Commissioners for misconduct or neglect of duty, and may provide for filling up vacancies by election.

12. When Municipal Commissioners or any Ward Committee shall be for the first time appointed or elected in any Municipality, such number of the members thereof as the Commissioner of the Division may determine, and being not more than one-third of the whole, shall retire at the end of one year, and another equal number at the end of two years, and the rest at the end of three years, to be computed from the first day of the official year next following the date of the appointment or election of such Commissioners or Committee. The members who shall retire at the end of the first and

second years respectively shall be decided by lot. But the ex-officio members appointed under Section 10 of this Act shall not be liable to retirement under this Section. Any person appointed or elected to a vacancy caused by the withdrawal, or removal, or death of another member shall fill such vacancy for the unexpired remainder of the term for which the outgoing member may have been elected or appointed. The Chairman shall keep a roll in which the names of the Commissioners shall be entered in order of seniority according to the dates of their appointment or election. In case of two or more Commissioners being appointed or elected on the same day, the Chairman shall decide the order of seniority between them.

13. The Magistrate of a district, or the Magistrate in charge of a sub-division, if delegated by the Magistrate for the purpose, shall be ex-officio Chairman of the Commissioners for any Municipality situate within the district or sub-division under his charge. The Commissioners shall elect their own Vice-Chairman, who shall hold office for one year from the date of his election, and who shall be eligible for re-election at the end of such year.

14. The Commissioners shall have and use a common seal, and shall have their names engraved thereon in legible characters in the English language, and also in the vernacular language of the district. All contracts entered into in respect of any sum exceeding twenty rupees shall be in writing, and shall be sealed with the common seal of the Commissioners, and on their behalf, in the presence of at least two of the Commissioners, one of whom shall be the Chairman, or in the absence of the Chairman, the Vice-Chairman, who shall certify the same by affixing their signatures as witnesses at the foot of the instruments. All such contracts shall be varied or discharged in a similar manner.

15. The Commissioners shall sue and be sued in the name of their Chairman by the description of "The Chairman of the Commissioners of," and in such name so described, they shall be competent to hold property, movable and immovable, to them and their successors as a body corporate, and to convey the same and to enter into all necessary contracts for the purposes of this Act.

CHAPTER 2.

Property and Contracts of the Commissioners.

16. All public streets in any Municipality (not being private property) existing at the time this Act comes into operation, or which shall afterwards be made, and the pavements, stones, and other materials thereof, and also all erections, materials, implements, and other things provided for such streets, shall vest in and belong to the Commissioners and their successors. But it shall be competent to Government from time to time, by notification, to exclude any road or street from the operation of this Act, and to cancel such notification wholly or in part.

17. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to agree with the person or persons in whom the property in any street is vested, to take over the property therein, and after such agreement to declare, by notice in writing put up in any part of such street, that the same has become a public street. Thereupon such street shall vest in the Commissioners and their successors, and shall thenceforth be repaired and kept up out of the Municipal Fund.

Commissioners may with consent of owners take over and repair certain streets.

18. All or any hospitals, dispensaries, schools, rest-houses, markets, tanks, and wells, not being private property, or the property of a religious institution or society, and all medicines, furniture, and other articles appurtenant thereto, not being private property, which at the time this Act comes into operation in any town, shall be found therein, may, by notification of the Lieutenant-Governor, be vested in the Commissioners, and thereupon all endowments or funds belonging to such hospitals, dispensaries, schools, or rest-houses shall be transferred to and vested in the Commissioners as trustees, to hold and apply the same to the purposes to which such endowments and funds were lawfully applicable at the time of such transfer. Provided always that no such notification shall be issued until one month after the intention to transfer such property shall have been notified in English and in the vernacular language of the district in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall from time to time direct.

Existing hospitals, schools, rest-houses, &c., to be vested in the Commissioners.

19. The Commissioners may agree with the owners of any land for the purchase thereof for the purposes of this Act, and may sell any land not required for such purposes either together or in parcels, and the proceeds of such sale shall be applied for the purposes of this Act.

Power to purchase and sell lands.

20. When the Commissioners may be unable to agree with the owner of any land for the purchase thereof, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal may, upon representation of the Commissioners, and after such enquiry as may be thought proper, declare that the land is needed for a public purpose, and may order proceedings for obtaining possession of the same for the Government, and for determining the compensation to be paid to the parties interested, according to any law now or hereafter to be in force for the acquisition of land for public purposes. On payment by the Commissioners of the compensation awarded, such land shall vest in them for the purposes of this Act.

Mode of ascertaining compensation for land, &c.

CHAPTER 3.

Their mode of transacting business.

21. The Commissioners shall keep an office where they shall meet for the transaction of business at least twice in every month, and as often as a meeting shall be called by the Chairman or Vice-Chairman, and all questions which may come before them at any meeting shall be decided by a majority.

Commissioners to keep an office for the transaction of business.

22. The Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall preside at every such meeting, and in the absence of both the Chairman and Vice-Chairman, the Commissioners shall choose some one of their number to preside. In cases of equality of votes the President shall have a casting vote.

Who to preside at meetings of the Commissioners.

23. No business shall be transacted at a meeting unless at least four Commissioners be present.

Quorum.

24. In any case of emergency, the Chairman, or, in his absence, the Vice-Chairman, shall exercise all the powers vested by this Act in the Commissioners. Provided that it shall not be lawful for the Chairman or the Vice-Chairman to exercise any power which it is by this Act expressly declared shall be exercised by the Commissioners at a meeting. Any Chairman or Vice-Chairman acting under this section shall inform the Commissioners thereof at the next meeting held thereafter.

The Chairman or Vice-Chairman to exercise, with certain exceptions, the powers of the Commissioners.

25. The Chairman shall from time to time appoint all such overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers and servants as he may think necessary and proper to assist in the execution of this Act, and may from time to time remove any of such persons and appoint others in their places. And out of the Municipal Fund he shall pay, or cause to be paid, such salaries to the said persons respectively, as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioners at a meeting; or, in case of absence on leave, such portion thereof as may appear to the Commissioners to be reasonable. He may, with the sanction of the Commissioners, make such rules as he may think fit as to the manner in which, and as to the persons by whom, all duties connected with the collection of the tax or the preparation of the assessment, shall be performed, provided such rules be in all respects consistent with the provisions in this Act contained. Provided that no salary amounting to more than one hundred and fifty rupees a month shall be assigned to any officer or clerk by Municipal Commissioners under this Act without the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division. He shall also take from every collector of Municipal taxes, duties, or tolls, such security for the sums collected by him as he may think proper.

Appointment of overseers, clerks, and subordinate officers.

CHAPTER 4.

Ward Committees.

26. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate, on the recommendation of the Commissioners at a meeting, to divide any Municipality into wards, and thereupon there shall be appointed for each ward not less than three persons qualified to be Commissioners, whether such persons be or be not Commissioners for the time being, to be members of the Ward Committee, and the said Magistrate may define the limits of the ward for which any Ward Committee may be appointed or elected. All question regarding the removal, resignation, and filling up vacancies among the members of Ward Committees shall be settled by the Commissioner at a meeting.

Power to appoint Ward Committees.

27. A Ward Committee shall exercise, within the limits of their ward, as defined by the Magistrate, all or any of the powers of Commissioners described in Sections 25, 52, 53, 61 to 68 inclusive, 113, 115, and in such sections of Part IX of this Act as shall be in force within the municipality, which the Commissioners at a meeting shall have delegated to them. Sections 21, 22, and 24 of the Act shall, as far as may be convenient, be applicable to Ward Committees.

28. The Chairman of each Ward Committee shall be appointed by the Appointment of Chairman of Ward Committees. Chairman of the Commissioners, and each Ward Committee may, if it see fit, elect their own Vice-Chairman from among their own number.

CHAPTER 5.

General Provisions.

29. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any contract made, or expense incurred by or on behalf of the Commissioners, but the funds, from time to time in the hands of the Commissioners, shall be liable for, and chargeable with, all contracts and expenses duly incurred as aforesaid. Every Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee shall be personally liable for any wilful misapplication of money entrusted to the Commissioners, to which he shall have been a party, and he shall be liable to be sued for the same.

30. No Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee, or servant of the Commissioners or Committee, shall be interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract made with the Commissioners. And if any such person be so interested, he shall thereby become incapable of continuing in office or employment, and shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred Rupees. Provided always that no person by being a shareholder in, or member of, any incorporated or registered company, shall be disqualified from acting as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee by reason of any contract entered into between such company and the Commissioners. Nevertheless, it shall not be lawful for such shareholder or member to act as a Commissioner or member of a Ward Committee in any matter relating to any contract entered into between the Commissioners and such company.

PART III.—MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

CHAPTER 1.

Power of the Commissioners to impose Taxes, Duties, and Tolls.

31. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting to impose, within the limits of such Municipality, any one or more of the following taxes, duties, and tolls, at such rate as the Commissioners shall see fit, not exceeding the maximum in any case hereinafter mentioned and prescribed:—But no tax duty or toll imposed by the Commissioners under this section shall

be levied until the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor shall have been obtained to such levy:—

(a)—An annual tax on persons residing in or owning property in the Municipality, according to the circumstances and the property to be protected of the persons liable to pay the same. Provided that no person who resides outside the limits of the Municipality shall be assessed according to his circumstances, but only in regard to the property which he possesses within the Municipality; and that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed Rs. 4 in Municipalities of the first class, and Rs. 2 in Municipalities of the second class.

(b)—A tax not exceeding $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the annual value of houses, buildings, and lands situated within the limits of the Municipality exceeding Rs. 6 per annum, to be paid by the owners thereof.

(c)—A tax on carriages, horses, and elephants, kept or used within the limits of the Municipality; and a fee on the registration of carts and other vehicles.

(d)—A tax on trades and callings carried on and exercised within the said limits.

(e)—A tax on processions, and any public ceremonies not exclusively religious, and requiring the attention of the police, and performed within the said limits.

(f)—Duties on articles entering the limits of the Municipality, or dues on articles sold at markets or hâts, according to a table of rates sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor, and subject to such rules and exceptions as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct.

(g)—Tolls on vehicles and beasts of burden entering the limits of the Municipality, according to a scale sanctioned by the Lieutenant-Governor; and tolls on ferries within the said limits.

CHAPTER 2.

Taxes on persons.

32. When it shall have been determined that an annual tax on persons according to their circumstances and property shall be imposed under this Act in any Municipality, the Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall prepare an assessment in respect thereof upon the several persons liable to be assessed within the Municipality or Ward for which such Commissioners or Committee shall be appointed, and shall prepare a list which shall specify every parcel of land, house, or other holding on account of the occupation of which any person is liable to be assessed, the name of the person liable to be assessed in respect of each such holding, the trade, business, or other description of such person, and the amount payable quarterly by such person. It shall be competent to the Commissioners or to a Ward Committee or to the Magistrate to omit from the list prepared under this section any person who may by them or him be deemed too poor to be assessed to the tax leviable under this Chapter.

33. The Commissioners or the Ward Committee shall, if the Commissioners so decide, instead of preparing a new assessment for any year, revise and amend the assessment then in force.

Existing assessment may be revised.

34. When any assessment shall have been prepared, or shall have been revised and amended by any Ward Committee, such Ward Committee shall forthwith forward to the Commissioners the list containing the same, and such Commissioners shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Commissioners to examine assessment of Ward Committee.

35. When an assessment shall have been prepared, or revised and amended directly by any Commissioners, and not by a Ward Committee, such Commissioners shall forward to the Magistrate a list containing the same, and the Magistrate shall examine, and, if necessary, amend and settle it.

Magistrate may amend and settle assessment as made or revised by the Commissioners.

36. When the assessment in any Municipality shall have been so made and settled as provided by the preceding sections, the Magistrate shall sign the list, and shall cause one copy thereof, together with a notification in the form in Schedule (B) to this Act annexed, or to the like effect, and written in the language of the province in which such Municipality is situate, to be put up in some conspicuous place therein or in the division thereof for which such assessment has been made; and a written copy of the said list to be deposited in his own office. So soon as the copies of the list shall have been so hung up and deposited, public proclamation shall be made throughout such Municipality by beat of a drum notifying that such copies have been so hung up and deposited, and that the copy so deposited in the Magistrate's office is open to inspection.

Assessment to be published.

37. Unless and until revised and amended as herein is provided, every assessment, as settled under Section 34 or Section 35 shall be valid for three years, and until a new assessment shall be made. In case the occupant of any property included in any assessment shall be changed before a new assessment be made, the new occupant shall be liable in respect of such property for any portion of the amount so assessed which shall have become payable during his occupation; and after notification to such person, the Magistrate may cause his name to be substituted in the said list for the name of the former occupant.

Assessment to stand good for three years.

Change of occupation before a new assessment.

38. Whenever the period for which any assessment is valid, as provided in Section 37 of this Act, shall be about to expire, notwithstanding anything hereinbefore contained, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate, instead of requiring any Commissioners or Ward Committee to prepare a new assessment, or to revise and amend the assessment then in force, to adopt the said assessment as the assessment for the year next following.

Power to adopt old assessment.

39. If no new assessment be made and published before the expiration of the first three months of any year, for which no assessment valid under the provisions of Section 37 shall be in force, the assessment which was in force at the close of the preceding year shall be deemed to be the assessment for the current year.

Old assessment to be continued if new not made.

40. As soon as possible after an assessment shall have been adopted under Section 38, or shall have taken effect for the current year under the last preceding section, the Magistrate shall, in the manner provided in Section 36 for giving public notice that copies of the list of assessment have been hung up and deposited, give public notice that the assessment in force at the close of the preceding year will continue to have effect during the current year, but it shall not be necessary to hang up fresh copies of such list; and every person whose assessment may be so continued shall be at liberty to appeal against such assessment as if it were a new assessment made upon him.

Notice of adoption of old assessment to be given.

41. Any person who shall have been assessed by any Commissioners, of whom the Magistrate has not been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property, or his liability to be assessed, may appeal on unstamped paper to such Commissioners at a meeting; and in case such Commissioners shall not grant the prayer of such appeal, such Commissioners shall submit the decision of the matter to the Magistrate, and the Magistrate, after making such inquiries as he may deem necessary, by examination of the appellant on oath or solemn affirmation or otherwise, may confirm the assessment or amend the same. In case the Magistrate confirm the assessment, he may order that the appellant shall pay such reasonable costs as may have been incurred in the proceedings on his appeal. The decision of the Magistrate in such cases shall be final, and no objection shall be taken to any assessment, nor shall the liability of any person to be assessed be questioned in any other manner or by any other court. Provided that no appeal shall be received after the expiration of one month from the time of the notification of the assessment prescribed by Sections 36 or 40 or of the notification of the substitution of the name of an occupier under Section 37, unless the Magistrate, upon reasonable cause shown, shall extend the time for receiving such appeal.

Appeal from assessment made by Commissioners.

Limitation of appeal.

42. Any person who shall have been assessed by Commissioners of whom the Magistrate has been appointed a member, and who shall be dissatisfied with his assessment, or who shall dispute his occupation of any property or his liability to be assessed, may apply to the Commissioners for a review of the assessment so far as regards himself; and with regard to such applications, the Commissioners at a meeting shall proceed as the Magistrate is directed to proceed in Section 41,

Appeal against assessment when Magistrate a member of committee.

doing regimental duty, at the rate of one horse for each officer; vehicles, horses, or elephants belonging to the Government; vehicles and horses kept for sale, and not used for any other purpose, if kept by *bond fide* dealers.

59. Every person who may have owned or had charge of any carriage, horse, or elephant, kept within such place for any number of days in any quarter, shall be liable to the whole tax for that quarter; but if a carriage shall have been under repair for the whole quarter, no tax shall be leviable in respect of such carriage for that quarter.

Ownership for any number of days in a quarter creates liability to the tax for the whole quarter.

Exemption of carriages under repair.

60. Whenever the owner of the carriage, horse, or elephant, let out for hire, and kept for the time being in premises situated within any place shall not reside in such place, the sums to be charged for such carriage, horse, or elephant shall be recoverable from the person in whose premises it is for the time being kept.

Carriage, &c., let for hire within any defined place, although owned by persons not residing therein, liable to the tax.

61. The Commissioners at their discretion may compound, for any period not exceeding one year, with livery stable-keepers and other persons keeping carriages and horses for hire, for a certain sum to be paid for the carriages and horses so kept by such person, in lieu of the rates specified in the schedule.

Commissioners may compound with livery stable-keepers.

62. The Commissioners shall from time to time cause to be prepared and entered, in distinct columns, in a book to be kept by the Commissioners, and to be open to the inspection of any person interested therein, a list of the persons liable to the payment of the tax, a description of the carriages and animals in respect of which they are liable, and the amount of the tax thereon.

List of persons liable to tax to be prepared.

63. In order to enable the Commissioners to have such list prepared, the Commissioners, or any officer authorized by them, may send to all persons supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, a schedule to be filled up with such information respecting the carriages and animals kept by them as the Commissioners may judge necessary for the assessment of the tax. The schedule shall be filled up in writing, and signed and dated and returned to the office of the Commissioners by every person to whom it is sent, whether or not liable to the payment of the tax.

Returns may be required for purpose of making list.

64. The Commissioners may summon any person supposed to be liable to the payment of the tax, or any servant of such person, and may examine such person or his servant as to the number and description of the carriages and animals in respect of which such person is liable to be assessed, and such person or his servant shall answer such questions as may be put to him by the Commissioners.

Power to summon persons liable to tax.

65. Any person who may dispute his liability to the payment of such tax, or the amount of any such assessment, may appeal to the Commissioners: provided that such appeal shall be commenced within ten days after the receipt by such person of a bill for the sum claimed from him in respect of such assessment.

Appeal against assessment may be made to Commissioners.

Proviso.

66. Appeals against any such assessment shall be heard and determined by not less than three Commissioners, and their adjudication upon every such appeal shall be final, and no person shall contest any assessment so, made in any other manner than by appeal to the Commissioners as hereinbefore provided.

Commissioners' decision final.

Registration of wheeled vehicles.

67. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners of any Municipality at a meeting, with the sanction in writing of the Lieutenant-Governor first obtained, to declare and direct, by notification published in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may order, that every cart, hackery, and other wheeled vehicle without springs kept and used within, or let for hire within or without such place, and used within it, shall be registered by the Commissioners with the name and residence of the owner, and shall bear the number of registration in such manner as the said Commissioners shall direct. Provided that this section shall not apply to, or include carts, hackeries, or other such vehicles as aforesaid kept at more than two miles distance from the said place and used only temporarily or casually in the place, or to carts, hackeries, or other wheeled vehicles without springs, the property of Government or of the Commissioners.

68. The registration of carts, hackeries, and other vehicles under the last preceding section shall be made, and the numbers assigned half-yearly, upon such days as the Commissioners shall notify, and such fee as they shall fix, not exceeding one rupee, shall be paid for each registration. Any person becoming possessed, between the first day of January and the first day of July, or between the first day of July and the first day of January of any such cart, hackery, or other vehicle which has not been registered for the then current half-year, shall, within a week of becoming so possessed, register the same, and the Commissioners shall grant registration in any such case, on payment of a fee for the unexpired portion of the current half-year, calculated at the rate of the fee to be fixed as aforesaid. When any registered cart, hackery, or other vehicle is transferred within any half-year it shall be registered anew in the name of the person to whom it has been transferred, and a fee not exceeding four annas shall be paid for every such last-mentioned registration.

Fee for registration.

69. Whoever owns or keeps any cart, hackery, or other wheeled vehicle without springs, required under the provisions of this Act to be registered, without having caused

Penalty for not registering a cart or hackery.

79. Any person who may organize or conduct a procession within the limits of such Municipality without first obtaining a license, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to a fine not exceeding three times the amount of the license fee payable in respect thereof under the next preceding section. Any police officer above the grade of constable may call upon the conductor or organizer of a procession to produce his license, and if the license be not produced, he shall report the circumstances to the Commissioners or to the Magistrate; but he shall not arrest any one or stop the procession, unless he is unable to ascertain the name and address of the organizer of the procession. In the case of processions connected with marriage or betrothal the nearest adult male relative, or the guardians of the bride and bridegroom, or of the betrothed parties, shall, unless the contrary be proved, be deemed to have organized or conducted the procession.

CHAPTER 7.

Duties on articles.

80. When it shall have been determined that duties shall be levied on articles entering within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit for the Lieutenant-Governor's approval a schedule of proposed rates for the levy of such duties, and shall prepare and submit as aforesaid bye-laws which shall provide for the collection and realization of such duties, for penalties for non-payment, and for exempting all through traffic from taxation, and for refunding the duty levied on duty-paid goods which are taken out of the municipal limits. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws: provided that no duty shall be levied on any article at a rate exceeding two per centum on the average value of such article. The rates and bye-laws for any Municipality shall, when finally approved, be published in such Municipality in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct.

81. When it shall have been determined that market dues shall be levied upon the sale of goods at any periodical market within the limits of any Municipality, the Commissioners shall prepare and submit a schedule of rates for the levy of such dues, and shall prepare and submit bye-law for the collection and realization of such dues and for penalties for non-payment. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to modify and to approve such rates and bye-laws, provided that such dues shall in no case exceed one quarter of an anna in every rupee of the price for which such goods may be sold.

82. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to lease out for any term not exceeding three years, the collection of duties or dues under the two next preceding sections. Such lease shall be subject in all respects to the rates and bye-laws passed under the said sections.

CHAPTER 8.

Tolls.

83. When it shall have been determined that Municipal Funds shall be raised by tolls on ferries within the limits of a Muni-

cipality the Commissioners shall notify the ferry or ferries at which such tolls shall be levied; and shall also notify such rates of tolls as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time sanction. A table of tolls, written or printed, in the English and native languages, shall be hung up in some conspicuous place near every ferry so as to be easily read by all persons crossing at the ferries.

84. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall neglect to hang up and keep in good order and repair such table of tolls, or who shall wilfully remove, alter, or deface the same, or allow it to become illegible, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding ten Rupees.

85. Every toll-keeper or ferry lessee who shall ask or take any toll other than the lawful toll, or who shall without due cause delay any passenger, cart, carriage, animal, or goods, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees.

86. Every person 'crossing at' any such public ferry, who shall refuse to pay the toll, or who, with intent of avoiding payment thereof, shall fraudulently or forcibly pass by or through any toll-station without paying the toll, or who shall obstruct any toll-keeper or any of his assistants in any way in the execution of their duty under this Act; and every person who shall maliciously damage any toll-bar, boat, or any other thing employed in or about any public ferry, or who shall maliciously remove, alter, destroy, or damage any table of tolls hung up as hereinbefore directed, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees over and above the value of the damage, if any, which he has done.

87. The Commissioners may make rules, subject to confirmation by the Lieutenant-Governor, fixing the number of passengers, carts, carriages, and animals, and the quantity of goods that may be carried in any public ferry-boat at one trip, and for the safe and convenient carriage of passengers and property, and for keeping the ferry-boats in good order, and otherwise for the due discharge of their duty by all tindals, toll-keepers, and other persons employed at any public ferry: and any tindal, toll-keeper, or other person infringing or disobeying any such rule, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty Rupees, and also to make good any loss or damage caused thereby, the amount of which shall be summarily ascertained by the Magistrate, within whose jurisdiction the offence was committed, and such amount may be recovered as any penalty under this Act may be recovered.

88. Every person who shall convey for hire any passenger, animal, cart, carriage, or goods, across any arm of the sea, creek, or river within the provinces subject to the Lieutenant-Governor to any point or place on the opposite bank or coast within a distance of three miles on either side above or below any public ferry, without the special license of the Magistrate of the district in which the ferry is situated, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees. Provided that nothing in

Penalty for organising procession without license.

Penalty for neglecting to put up a table of tolls.

Extortion or misconduct by toll-keeper.

Duties on articles entering Municipal limits.

Market dues on sale of goods.

By-laws for regulating ferry-boats, &c., to be made by Commissioners.

Carrying for hire within three miles of a ferry without license of Magistrate.

Table of tolls

Provided.

this section shall subject to such penalty any person who shall specially let for hire his boat for the conveyance of any other person or his family or goods across any creek or arm of the sea within the said settlement.

89. The Commissioners may appoint at any ferry managed under this Act toll-keepers, and may collect the tolls through such toll-keepers, or they may grant a lease of any such ferry for any period not exceeding three years.

90. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to make over to the Commissioners any existing ferry within the limits of the Municipality, and such ferry shall thenceforward be subject to the provisions of this Act.

91. When it shall have been determined that tolls shall be levied on vehicles and beasts of burden entering any town, the Commissioners shall submit to the Lieutenant-Governor a table of rates and rules for the levy of such tolls; and the Lieutenant-Governor may modify or approve such tables and rules. The rules and rates, so modified or approved, shall not take effect until one month after they shall have been duly notified. Provided that the rates shall in no case exceed the rates laid down in Schedule (E) appended to this Act.

92. The tolls or rates determined as in the next preceding section shall be levied upon all carriages, carts, and animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners may construct toll-bars, gates, and gate-keepers' stations, and may place the collection of such tolls under the management of such persons as may appear to them proper, or may lease out the same for any period not exceeding three years, and shall frame bye-laws in manner hereinafter provided for the guidance of such toll collectors; and all persons employed in the management and collection of such tolls shall be liable to the same responsibilities as would attach to them if employed in the collection of any assessment or tax under this Act. Provided that this section shall not apply to carriages, carts, and animals licensed or registered by the Commissioners: provided also that no more than one payment of toll shall be demanded for, and in respect of, any carriage, cart, or animal in any one period of twenty-four hours from midnight to midnight.

93. In case of non-payment of any such toll on demand, the officer appointed or duly authorized to collect the same may seize any carriage or animal on which it is chargeable, or any part of its burden of sufficient value to defray the toll. If any toll, together with the cost arising from such seizure and custody, remains undischarged for forty-eight hours, the Commissioners may sell the property seized for discharge of the toll, and of all expenses occasioned by such non-payment, seizure, custody, and sale. Any balance that may remain shall be returned, on demand, if made within twelve months, to the owner of the property, and

if unclaimed after such period, shall be credited to the Municipal Fund. After seizure of the property as aforesaid, the Commissioners shall forthwith issue a notice in writing that, after the expiration of two days, exclusive of Sunday, they will sell at such place as they may state in the notice the property by auction. Provided that if at any time before the sale has actually begun the person whose property has been seized shall tender to the Commissioners, or other officer appointed by them, the amount of all the expenses incurred and of the toll payable by him, the Commissioners shall forthwith release the property seized.

94. No tolls shall be paid for the passage of troops on their march, or of military or Government stores, or of military or police officers on duty, or of any person or property in their custody, or of conservancy carts or other such vehicles belonging to the Commissioners; but no other exemption from payment of the tolls levied under this Act shall be allowed.

95. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to compound with persons living outside the Municipal limits for a sum to be paid annually or half-yearly, in lieu of all tolls payable under the provisions of this Act in respect of carriages, carts, or animals entering the municipal limits; and the Commissioners shall issue licenses for such carriages, carts, or animals; and while such licenses shall remain in force, such carriages, carts, and animals shall be exempt from all tolls as aforesaid upon entering the municipal limits. Provided always that such composition shall include all the carriages, carts, and animals possessed by the person compounding.

96. In all cases of resistance to the lawful authority of the toll-collectors, all police officers shall be bound to assist the toll collectors when required; and for that purpose shall have the same power which they have in the exercise of their ordinary police duties.

97. Every person other than persons appointed or duly authorized to collect the tolls under this Act, who shall levy or demand any toll, and also every person who shall unlawfully and extortionately demand or take any other or higher toll than the lawful toll, or under colour of this Act, seize or sell any property, knowing such seizure and sale to be unlawful, or in any manner unlawfully extort money or any valuable thing from any person under colour of this Act, shall be deemed to have committed the offence of cheating or extortion, as the case may be, and shall be liable to such punishment as is prescribed for those offences respectively by the Indian Penal Code.

98. A table of the tolls authorized to be taken at any toll-gate or station, legibly written or painted in English words and figures, and in the vernacular language or languages of the district, shall be put up in a conspicuous place near such gate or station.

PART IV.—MODE OF RECOVERY OF MUNICIPAL TAXES.

99. Every tax collector shall prepare from the lists hereinbefore mentioned a register which shall contain the names of all persons assessed, the property in respect of the occupation of which the assessment in each case is made, and the amount payable quarterly by each person in the Municipality or division, or portion of a Municipality in which the duties of such tax collector are to be performed; and every such list shall be attested by the Chairman.

100. Every tax to be payable under this Act shall be payable by four equal quarterly instalments. The instalment of tax on account of any quarter shall be due on the first day of the month in the said quarter.

101. When any sum is due on account of any tax leviable under this Act, the Chairman shall, unless otherwise specially provided in this Act, cause to be presented to the person liable to the payment thereof a bill for the amount, which shall also contain a statement of the period and a description of the property or thing for which the charge is made. If the bill be in respect of the tax upon carriages, horses, and elephants, it shall contain a notice of the time within which an appeal against such tax may be preferred.

102. For all sums collected on account of any tax under this Act, a receipt shall be given signed by the tax collector or by some other officer who may have been specially authorized by the Magistrate to grant such receipts.

103. The Tax Collector or other officer appointed on that behalf shall remit, in such manner and at such times as the Magistrate shall direct, all sums of money collected either by himself or by any one of his establishment, and the Magistrate, or some other officer authorized on that behalf, shall give the tax collector a receipt for every sum of money so remitted. The Magistrate shall also cause all such sums of money to be credited to the Municipal Fund.

104. If any bill which may have been presented in pursuance of this Act be not paid by the person liable to pay the same within ten days from the presentation thereof, the Magistrate may cause to be served upon such person a notice of demand in the Form (A) in Schedule F annexed to this Act, or to the like effect; and if such person shall not, within ten days from the service of notice of such demand, pay the sum due, together with a fee of two annas as costs for the service of the notice of demand, or show to the Magistrate sufficient cause for non-payment of the same, the amount of the arrear due, with costs on the scale in the Form (B) in Schedule F set forth, which shall include those of serving the notice of demand, may be levied by distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter which may be found within the Municipality, or

of any goods and chattels whatever which may be found on the premises in respect of the occupation of which such defaulter is liable to such tax.

105. Every warrant of distraint and sale under the last preceding section shall be issued by the Magistrate, and shall be in the Form (C) in Schedule F set forth. The officer charged with the execution of the warrant of distress shall make an inventory of all goods and chattels seized under the Magistrate's warrant, and shall give not less than ten days' previous notice of the sale, and of the time and place thereof, by beat of drum, in the town or division thereof in which the property is situated and by serving on the defaulter a notice in the Form (D) in Schedule F. If the arrear be not paid with costs before the time fixed for the sale, or the warrant be not discharged or suspended by the Magistrate, the goods and chattels seized shall be sold by public outcry at the time and place specified, in the most public manner possible; and the proceeds shall be applied in discharge of the arrears and the costs, and the surplus, if any, shall be returned on demand to the person in possession of the goods and chattels at the time of the seizure. The tax collector or other officer appointed on that behalf under this Act shall make a return of all such sales to the Magistrate in the Form (E) specified in Schedule F; and the costs upon every such proceeding shall be such as are mentioned and set forth in Form (B) in Schedule F annexed to this Act.

106. If no sufficient goods or chattels belonging to a defaulter or being upon the premises in respect of the occupation of which the tax is due can be found within the Municipality in which the premises are situate, the Magistrate on being satisfied thereof, and of the existence of an arrear, may issue his warrant for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within any other part of the jurisdiction of the Magistrate, or for the distress and sale of any goods and chattels belonging to the defaulter within the jurisdiction of any other Magistrate whatsoever, and such other Magistrate shall back the warrant so issued, and cause it to be executed and the amount (if levied) to be remitted to the Magistrate issuing the warrant.

107. All goods and chattels, except tools or instruments of trade, which may be found upon any premises in respect of the occupation of which an arrear is due, shall be liable to be distrained for the recovery of such arrear. If the goods and chattels belong to any person other than the defaulter, the defaulter shall be liable to indemnify the owner of such goods and chattels from any damage he may sustain by reason of such distress, or by reason of any payment he may make to avoid such distress or any sale under the same. Provided that no arrear of tax which has remained due for more than three calendar months shall be recovered by distress and sale of the goods and chattels of any person, other than the defaulter himself, who did not reside on the premises in respect of which such tax was imposed at the time when such arrear became due.

108. Every tax collector and other servants ap-

No person employed in collection of tax to buy distrained goods.

pointed for, or employed in, the performance of any duties connected with the assessment or collection of the tax under this Act, is prohibited from bidding for or purchasing any property at such sales as aforesaid. Any person purchasing property in contravention of this section shall be liable, upon conviction before a Magistrate, to a penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees, and the sale shall be quashed and the property declared liable to resale.

109. The Magistrate shall cause a regular

Magistrate to keep account of distress and sales.

account to be kept of all distresses levied and sales made for the realization of arrears under this Act.

110. Whoever conceals, removes, or disposes

Removal of property to be fraudulent.

of any property belonging to the person who is liable for any amount of tax, for the purpose of avoiding a distress under the provisions of this Act, shall be considered to have concealed, removed, or disposed of such property fraudulently.

PART V.—MUNICIPAL FUND AND ITS APPLICATION.**111. All monies, rents, and profits received**

What shall constitute the Municipal Fund.

by the Commissioners by virtue of this or any other Act, and all fines, fees, and penalties paid or levied under this Act, and all other monies which, under sanction of Government, may be transferred to such Commissioners, shall constitute a fund, which shall be called the Municipal Fund, and shall, together with all property of every nature or kind which may become vested in the said Commissioners, be under their control, and shall be held by them and their successors in trust for the purposes of this Act.

112. The Commissioners shall set apart

Payment on account of Police.

annually out of the Municipal Fund a sum sufficient for the maintenance of police officers appointed or employed under Act V of 1861, or any other Act which may for the time being be in force for the regulation of the police within the territories subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal or any part thereof; provided that the number of police officers shall be determined in manner as hereinafter provided.

113. The Municipal Fund, after a sum has

Purposes to which Fund may be applied.

been set apart as in the manner provided by the next preceding section, may, subject to such rules and restrictions as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe, be applicable within the towns in which it is raised, to the following purposes, that is say—

(1)—The construction, repair, and maintenance, of streets and bridges.

(2)—Works of public utility calculated to promote the health, comfort, or convenience of the townspeople; including the supply of water, expenses of lighting of streets, the construction, repair, and maintenance of hospitals, dispensaries, lunatic asylums, rest-houses, tanks, wells, and markets; also the payment of all charges connected with the objects for which such buildings were constructed, the training and employment of medical practitioners and vaccinators, the sanitary inspections, the registration of births and deaths, the cleansing of

tanks or wells, and the application of the Indian Contagious Diseases Act.

(3)—The diffusion of education, and with this view, the construction and repair of school-houses, the establishment and maintenance of schools either wholly or by means of grants-in-aid, the inspection of schools and training of teachers.

(4)—The support or relief of the poor in times of exceptional distress and scarcity.

114. It shall be competent to the Commis-

Contribution to extra Municipal expenditure.

sioners, with the sanction or upon the direction of the Lieutenant-Governor, to contribute a portion of the Municipal Funds towards the expenses incurred in any other Municipality under this Act, or in any district or sub-division under the District Road Cess Act 1871 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, where such expenditure is incurred for any of the purposes described in the last preceding section, and is calculated to benefit the inhabitants of the contributing town, or to relieve exceptional distress in the neighbourhood; provided always that, where such contribution has not been originally recommended by the Commissioners, it shall not be obligatory upon them until the proposal to make such contribution shall have been submitted to them by the Lieutenant-Governor, and they shall have had the opportunity of offering their opinions thereon.

115. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-

Appointment of officers to superintend operations of Municipalities.

Governor to appoint, from time to time, such officers as may be required for the purpose of inspecting or superintending the operations of the Municipalities created by this Act, and to assign to them such salaries as the Lieutenant-Governor shall think reasonable; and the expense incurred by reason of such appointments shall be defrayed in rateable proportions out of the funds of the several Municipalities established under this Act. And the said Lieutenant-Governor may direct that the municipalities in any district or division shall pay such sum as he may consider reasonable towards the cost of clerks or other establishment maintained in the office of the Collector or Commissioner for purposes of supervision under this Act.

116. The Commissioners shall consider and

Annual estimates of expenditure to be prepared.

pass at a meeting, a statement or estimate showing the probable receipts, and the expenditure which it is proposed by the Commissioners to incur during the year commencing on the first day of April then next, and the items in respect of which it is proposed to incur such expenditure, and may also consider and pass a supplemental estimate providing for any modifications which they may deem it advisable to make in the distribution of the amount to be raised in the official year then current for the purposes of this Act.

117. Copies of the aggregate estimates for any

Estimates to be published.

Municipality which shall have been passed under the provisions of the next preceding Section, and if necessary, translations thereof into the vernacular of the district, shall be lodged in the offices of the Magistrate of the district and of the Magistrate, and at some convenient place within such Municipality. During fourteen days after such estimates shall have been so lodged in the said offices, of which due notice shall be

publicly given, such estimates and translations in the vernacular of the district shall be open to inspection at all reasonable times and seasons by any rate-payer of such town who may desire to inspect the same.

118. As soon as is practicable, after the expiration

Estimate to be transmitted to Magistrate of district and Commissioner of Division.

of the said fourteen days, the Magistrate shall transmit to the Magistrate of the district the said estimates, with any remarks or objections thereupon which may have been recorded by himself or by the Municipal Commissioners at a meeting. The Magistrate of the district shall transmit to the Commissioner of the Division the said estimates, together with any remarks or objections made by the Magistrate or the Municipal Commissioners, and his own opinion thereon.

119. The Commissioner of the division

Power of Commissioner of division as to estimates.

shall sanction, if unobjectionable, any estimate forwarded under the next preceding section. If he see any objection to such estimate he may record his objection: and he shall have power to remit for reconsideration the estimate of any Municipality made under this Part which may have been voted by less than two-thirds of the Commissioners of such Municipality.

120. The Commissioners shall, at such time

An annual report of proceedings, &c., to be submitted.

or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, furnish an annual report of their proceedings and statements in detail of all the works executed by them, and of all sums received and expended by them. All the municipal accounts shall be audited by such person and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct. The annual report shall be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

121. All sums collected under this Act, and

Disposal of sums collected.

all funds appropriated by Government for the purposes of this Act, shall be paid into the nearest Government treasury of the district, or, with the sanction of Government, into any Bank or branch Bank, or Native Banker established in or near to the Municipality, and shall be credited to an account to be called the Municipal Fund of the Municipality where they have been raised, provided always that it shall be competent to the Commissioners, with the sanction of Government, to invest any sums not required for immediate use either in the Government Savings Bank or in Government securities, or in any other form of security which may be approved of by Government.

122. All orders for payment of money from

Mode of drawing money.

the Municipal Fund shall be signed by the Chairman or, in his absence, by the Vice-Chairman, or, in the absence of the Vice-Chairman, by any two of the Commissioners.

123. Within one month after the commence-

Accounts to be prepared.

ment of each year, the Magistrate shall cause to be prepared accounts of the receipts and expenditure of the Municipal Fund during the previous year; and shall cause such accounts to be laid before the

Municipal Commissioners for the space of one month, and shall cause copies of such accounts and of any remarks made thereon by the Municipal Commissioners to be forwarded to the Magistrate of the district, who shall forward the same to the Commissioner of the Division.

PART VI.—REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

124. It shall be lawful for the Commis-

Commissioners may keep a register of births and deaths, and appoint Registrars.

sioners to keep in their office a register of all births and deaths within the Municipality, and for this purpose they shall divide the Municipality into such and so many districts as they shall think fit, and for every such district they shall appoint a person to be Registrar of births and deaths within such district.

125. Every Registrar shall dwell within

Every Registrar to live in his district; list of Registrars to be published, &c.

the district of which he is Registrar, and shall cause his name, with the addition of Registrar for the district for which he shall be so appointed, to be placed in some conspicuous place on or near the outer door of his own dwelling-house; and the Commissioners shall cause to be printed and published a list, containing the name and place of abode of every Registrar in the town.

126. The Commissioners shall cause to be

Commissioners to have register books prepared and numbered.

prepared and printed a sufficient number of register books for making entries of all births and deaths which may take place within the Municipality according to the forms prescribed in Schedules (G) and (H) to this Act annexed, and the pages of such book shall be numbered progressively from the beginning to the end.

127. Every Registrar shall inform himself

Registrar to inform himself of, and register births and deaths.

carefully of every birth and of every death which shall happen in his district after the first day of September, and shall learn and register, as soon as conveniently may be after the event, without fee or reward, the particulars required to be registered, according to the forms in the said Schedules (G) and (H), respectively, touching every such birth and every such death, as the case may be, which shall not have been already registered, every such entry being made in order from the beginning to the end of the book.

128. The father or mother of every child born

Information of births to be given within one month.

within the Municipality, or in case of the death, illness, absence, or inability of the father and mother, the occupier of the house or tenement in which such child shall have been born, shall, within one month next after the day of every such birth, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the birth of such child. Any person whose duty it shall be to give information to a Registrar under this section, who shall refuse or neglect to give such information, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

129. Some one of the persons present at the death, or in attendance during the last illness, of every person dying within the Municipality, or, in case of the death, illness, inability, or default of all such persons, the occupier of the house or tenement, or if the occupier be the person who shall have died, some inmate of the house or tenement in which such death shall have happened, shall, within eight days next after the day of such death, give information to the Registrar of the district, according to the best of his or her knowledge and belief, of the several particulars hereby required to be known and registered touching the death of such person. Any person who shall refuse or neglect to give any information which it is his duty to give under this section, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

130. Every person by whom the information contained in any register of births or deaths under this Act shall have been given, shall sign in the register his name, description, and place of abode; and no such registration shall be deemed to be complete or of any effect until such person shall have so signed it.

PART VII.—MUNICIPAL POLICE.

131. At such time or times, and in such form as the Lieutenant-Governor shall direct, the Commissioners at a meeting shall prepare a statement of the police force required for their Municipality, and such statement, when passed at a meeting of the Commissioners, shall be forwarded to the Lieutenant-Governor through the Magistrate to the Commissioner of the division, who shall either himself sanction or amend the statement, or shall forward it to the Lieutenant-Governor for sanction or amendment, according as the said Lieutenant-Governor may, in each case from time to time, direct who shall sanction or amend such statement. The police force, according to the statement finally approved by the Lieutenant-Governor, shall be the police force of the Municipality for the year next ensuing, and its cost shall be incorporated on the estimates of expenditure to be prepared under this Act.

132. When the strength and the cost and distribution of the police of any Municipality shall have been settled under the next foregoing section, no alteration shall be made in such strength or cost or distribution of costs, save on the recommendation of the Commissioners and with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, or of the Commissioner of the division in cases where the Lieutenant-Governor may have delegated to the Commissioner powers under this section.

133. The Commissioners or a sub-committee of the Commissioners nominated for that purpose shall control, appoint, and dismiss or suspend the members of the town police force; provided that no police officer above the rank of constable shall be dismissed or suspended without the sanction of the magistrate of the district; and provided that all the acts of a sub-committee under this section shall be liable to revision by the Commissioners at a meeting.

134. No police officer, who forms part of the strength of the Municipal police, shall be liable to serve beyond the limits of the Municipality, save in execution of duties imposed on him by his employment as a police officer of such Municipality.

135. As soon as possible after the close of each month the District Superintendent of Police shall, as regards each Municipality, present to the Magistrate, in whose jurisdiction such Municipality may be situated, a bill showing the actual expenses incurred during the preceding month in the payment of the said force, and the contingent expenses thereof; and the said Magistrate, on being satisfied that the bill is substantially in accordance with the estimate for such town, shall cause the amount of such bill to be paid to the District Superintendent from the Municipal Fund.

136. The total amount which shall be chargeable to the Municipal Fund for the cost of any police force which may be sanctioned by the Government for employment within any town, including the contingent expenses of such force, shall not exceed the average rate of one rupee and eight annas per annum for each house in such town, provided that the number of police officers appointed shall not be greater than one superior officer for every fifteen constables, and one constable for every fifty houses.

PART VIII.—INTERVENTION BY THE GOVERNMENT.

137. If the Commissioners of any Municipality fail to effect the necessary repairs and maintenance of roads, or to pay for the police of the town, it shall be lawful for the Commissioner of the Division in which such Municipality is situated to convene a Committee, consisting of the district sub-divisional Magistrate, the executive engineer of the division, the civil surgeon, and two members nominated by the said Commissioner; and such Committee shall inquire into and report upon the state of such Municipality. And the Lieutenant-Governor may on the report of such Committee call upon the Commissioners, by requisition in writing signed by him and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, to raise the necessary funds and carry out the purposes of this Act, and thereupon if the Commissioners neglect for the space of three months then next ensuing to comply with the said requisition, the Lieutenant-Governor may direct the Magistrate to raise the necessary funds under the provisions of this Act and carry out in all respects the purposes thereof.

138. When it shall appear to the Lieutenant-Governor in regard to any first class Municipality, or to such officer as he may delegate authority under this section in regard to any second class Municipality, either that due provision is not made for the construction and maintenance in the municipal limits of any district road passing through such limits, and that hinderance to the traffic of the country is caused thereby, or that reasonable elementary education is not available at a fair cost for children of the residents, it shall be lawful for

CHAPTER 5.

Regulation of certain offensive trades and of Burial and Burning Grounds.

180. Within such limits as may for the purposes of this section be fixed by the Commissioners, no premises shall be newly used except under license from the Commissioners, for any of the following purposes, namely, for melting tallow, for boiling offal or blood, or as a soap house, oil-boiling house, dyeing house, tannery, brick pottery or lime kiln, or other manufactory or place of business from which offensive or unwholesome smells arise, or as a yard or depôt for hay, straw, wood, or coal; and whoever without a license uses any such premises for such purpose, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, and a fine not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day after the conviction for such offence, during which the said offence is continued.

181. No burial or burning ground, whether public or private, shall be made or formed after the passing of this Act, otherwise than by or under the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, without a license from the Commissioners; and whoever shall bury or burn, or cause, permit, or suffer to be buried or burned, any corpse in any burial or burning ground made or formed without such license, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees.

182. If, upon the evidence of competent persons, it shall appear to the Commissioners that any burial or burning ground is in such a state as to be dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof, and also that a suitable place for interment or burning, as the case may be, exists within a convenient distance and is available, the Commissioners, with the sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal previously obtained, may, by notification to be affixed on some conspicuous part of the ground, appoint a time, not being less than two months, for the closing of such burial or burning ground, and whoever, after the time so appointed, buries or burns, or causes or permits to be buried or burned, any corpse therein, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one hundred Rupees.

CHAPTER 6.

Vaccination and Inoculation.

183. In any Municipality where the Lieutenant-Governor may consider that proper and sufficient arrangements have been made for the vaccination or inoculation with the cow-pox of the inhabitants thereof, the practice of inoculation shall be prohibited with effect from such date as may be notified by the Lieutenant-Governor at the time of the extension of this Chapter to such Municipality.

184. Any person who shall thereafter produce, or attempt to produce, in any person, by inoculation with variolous matter, or by wilful exposure to variolous matter, or to any matter, article, or thing im-

pregnated with variolous matter, or who shall wilfully, by any other means whatsoever, produce the disease of small-pox in any person, shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

185. If any person having been inoculated with the small-pox in a place to which the provisions of this Act shall not at the time be applicable, shall afterwards enter the town of Calcutta, or any other town or place to which such provision shall then be applicable, before the elapse of forty days from the date of such inoculation, or without a certificate from a qualified medical officer, stating that such person is no longer likely to cause contagion, such person shall be liable, on conviction before a Magistrate, to imprisonment of either description for a period not exceeding three months, or to a fine not exceeding two hundred Rupees, or to both.

186. Whenever a Magistrate shall sentence an offender to fine under this Chapter, it shall be lawful for such Magistrate to award any portion not exceeding one-half of such fine to the person on whose information such offender has been convicted.

PART X.—MUNICIPAL MARKETS.

187. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to grant licenses for the use of any place as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit and vegetables within the Municipality.

188. Every license to be granted under the provisions of this Act shall be in force until the next ensuing day therein named for the commencement thereof, and the said Municipal Commissioners shall grant such license whenever it shall be certified to them in writing, under the hand of the Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners, that such place is fit to be used as a market.

189. The Vice-Chairman, upon the application in writing of the owner of any such place, shall certify under the preceeding section, unless such place be defective as a market in drainage, ventilation, water-supply, or proper width of paths and ways therein.

190. Whoever wilfully or negligently permits any place within the limits aforesaid to be used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, without a license under this Act, shall, unless such place shall have been used as a market for the sale of similar articles at the time of the passing of this Act, be liable to a penalty not exceeding two hundred Rupees; and shall also be liable to a further penalty not exceeding fifty Rupees for every day during which the said offence shall be continued.

191. Whenever three convictions under the provisions of the next preceeding section shall have been pronounced in respect of the same place, it shall be lawful for the

Magistrate, on the application of the Municipal Commissioners, to order such place to be closed, and thereupon to appoint persons, or otherwise take order, to prevent such place being so used; and every person who shall sell or expose for sale, meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables in any place which shall have been so closed shall be liable for each offence to a fine which may extend to ten Rupees.

192. The owner or lessee of every place within the limits aforesaid at the time of the passing of this Act used as a market for the sale of meat, fish, fruit, or vegetables, shall, within six months of the passing of this Act, register, or cause to be registered, the same in a book to be kept for that purpose by the Municipal Commissioners at their office, in which shall be stated the name of the owner thereof, and of the lessee, the extent and boundary of the market, and the description of articles sold therein.

193. Such registration shall be made on the application in writing of the owner or lessee, or some one of the owners or lessees thereof, and every such application shall contain the particulars hereinbefore required to be set out in the registration.

194. Every transfer of interest in any such market as last aforesaid shall be in like manner registered within two months after the date of transfer.

195. Any market which, or the transfer of which, shall not be duly registered under the preceding sections shall be deemed to be a place not used as a market at the time of the passing of this Act.

196. The Municipal Commissioners may from time to time, if they shall think fit, with the sanction of the Government of Bengal, provide places within the said town for the purpose of being used as municipal markets, and may charge such rents, tolls and fees as to them may seem fit for the use of or right to expose goods for sale in such markets, and for the use of shops, stalls and standings therein.

197. All such rents, tolls, and fees which shall be imposed shall be recoverable by the Municipal Commissioners from the persons liable to pay the same, as if the amounts payable in respect thereof were rates due to the Commissioners from such persons under the provision of this Act.

198. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws for the establishment and publication of a price-current by measure, weight, or tale of the articles sold in Municipal markets under this Act, and for prescribing the mode of sale of such articles.

199. It shall be lawful for the Municipal Commissioners to expel from any such market any person who or whose servants may be convicted of disobeying any such bye-law, and to prevent such person by himself or his servants

further carrying on any trade or business in such market, or occupying stalls or shops therein, and to determine any lease or tenure which such person may have in any such stall or shop.

PART XI.—JURISDICTION OF COMMISSIONERS IN MUNICIPAL AND OTHER CASES.

200. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to direct that any two or more Commissioners of any Municipality may exercise within the limits of such Municipality the powers of a Magistrate in respect of all or any of the offences under the following provisions of this Act, namely, Sections 69, 76, 77, 79, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 97, 117, 118, all the sections of Parts IX and X, and the rules and bye-laws which may be framed under any Section of this Act, and also in respect of all offences named in the Penal Code which may be triable under the Criminal Procedure Code by a subordinate magistrate of the first class. When such direction shall have been notified in the *Calcutta Gazette*, then any person accused of an offence, or liable to a penalty under or in pursuance of the above-mentioned provisions of this Act, shall be tried by a bench of not less than two Commissioners sitting together. With respect to any matter which may, under this section, be transferred to the jurisdiction of the Commissioners, the powers, duties, and authority of the Magistrate shall cease. Provided that if the Commissioners, or a bench of the Commissioners, refuse or omit to act under this section, the Magistrate may, with the sanction of the Commissioner of the Division, resume for such time as he may seem fit the functions transferred to the Commissioners under this section. It shall be competent to the Lieutenant-Governor to amend, modify, or recall any direction notified under this section. In case of difference of opinion between the members of a bench of Commissioners, the opinion of the majority shall prevail; when the numbers are equally divided, the opinion of the senior Commissioner shall prevail. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the appellate jurisdiction of the Magistrate of the district, under Chapter XXX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, or the powers of supervision vested in the Magistrate of the district by section 434 of the same Code.

201. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners at a meeting to make bye-laws for regulating the rotation in which, and the place at which, the Commissioners shall sit to decide cases under the next foregoing section, and to assign from the Municipal Fund salaries to clerks and other servants who may be appointed by the Commissioners to serve in the courts of benches of Commissioners sitting under the next preceding section.

PART XII.

THIRD CLASS MUNICIPALITIES.

202. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to extend the provisions of this and the next succeeding Part to any place not being a I or II Class Municipality, and it shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to delegate the power of extending the said provisions to such officers as he may see

fit. After such extension shall have been notified the Magistrate of the district may by a writing under his hand and seal appoint not less three and not more than five persons to be a punchayet in such place. Provided that no punchayet shall be appointed for any place in which there shall be less than sixty houses, and provided that no punchayet shall be appointed in any place, until a Magistrate shall, in personal communication with some of the residents of such town, have explained to them the general duties of a punchayet.

203. If two or more places containing together not less than eighty houses are so situate that some house in one of such places is situate within one mile of some house in each of the others, it shall be lawful for the Magistrate to form such places into a union, and for the purposes of this part such union shall be deemed to be a village.

204. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to permit or cause the election of a punchayet, under such rules as the Lieutenant-Governor may from time to time prescribe for any place, instead of appointing such punchayet under section 201 of this Act. The Magistrate of the district shall have power to accept resignations and to fill up vacancies in punchayets either by election or by appointment. Every member of a punchayet shall hold office until a successor be elected or appointed. But no person shall be eligible for membership of the punchayet of any place, unless he a resident in such place, or the proprietor or holder of land therein or his local agent, provided that such proprietor or local agent shall not be eligible for membership unless he be resident within one mile from some part of such place.

205. Whenever the majority in number of the adult male residents in any place or in two or more places so situate as in section 202 is set forth shall by a writing signed by them apply to the Magistrate of the district for the appointment of a punchayet in such place or places, it shall be lawful for him to appoint a punchayet under this Part in such place or places without regard to the number of houses therein contained, and all the provisions of this Part shall apply to such punchayet and to such place or places.

206. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate of the district to declare by a writing under his hand and seal what shall be the limits of any Municipality constituted under this Part. But in any case where no such declaration is made, the limits of a Municipality under this Part shall be taken to be the boundaries of the area of the village or villages which constitute such Municipality.

207. It shall be lawful for the punchayet of any Municipality constituted under this Part to impose within the limits of such Municipality the tax described at section 31 clause (a) of this Act, provided that the average annual tax on each holding shall not exceed one rupee.

208. The assessment to the tax imposed under the next foregoing section shall be made by the punchayet, subject as far as may be to the provisions

of sections 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 40 of Part III, Chapter 2 of this Act in respect to Commissioners, provided that it shall not be necessary to send any list or notice of assessment under this part anywhere outside the place for which the assessments may be framed; and provided that any person dissatisfied with his assessment may appeal orally or in writing to the punchayet, who shall consider and decide finally on such appeal; and also that the Magistrate may call for the list of assessment of any village, and that he shall call for such list on the application of ten tax-payers of such villages, and may pass such orders on any such list as he may think fit.

209. Every punchayet shall appoint one of their number to receive and collect the tax, and to grant receipts for the same and to keep the accounts thereof, and it shall be lawful for the punchayet to permit the person so appointed to retain any sum not exceeding six per cent. of the amount collected by him to re-pay the costs of such collection.

210. The collecting member of the punchayet shall collect the tax due every quarter, following, as near as may be, the procedure laid down in sections 99, 100, 102, 104, 105, and 107 of Part IV of this Act, provided that the collecting member shall himself do all which must be done by the tax collector or by the Magistrate under the above-mentioned sections; and provided that the collecting member be not bound to make use of the forms prescribed in these sections, so long as any warrant of distress issued for tax due under this Part shall be in writing, and shall be under the hand of the collecting member.

211. Any person against whom distress may issue under the next foregoing section may, if he dispute his liability to the arrear demanded of him, apply to the Magistrate either orally or in writing, and the Magistrate, after hearing the applicant's statement and making such enquiry as he may see fit, shall pass such order as he may deem proper on the application.

212. The proceeds of the tax levied under this part, together with any fines realized under this Act, and any other sum which may become applicable for the purposes of this Act, shall constitute a fund which shall be called "The Village Fund;" and such fund shall be applicable to the payment of chowkeedars, and the balance after payment of chowkeedars shall be applicable to the supply of drinking water to the residents or to their cattle, to simple conservancy operations, and to the support of *patshalas* or village schools.

213. The punchayet of any place shall be bound to appoint such persons to be chowkeedars as they may deem fit, and to assign them salaries out of the Village Fund; provided that not more than one chowkeedar be appointed to every sixty houses, and that the salary of a chowkeedar be not less than three rupees a month, subject to reduction on account of the revenue due on any *chakran* lands enjoyed by such chowkeedar.

214. On the appointment of any chowkeedar the punchayet shall give to him a certificate signed by them of such his appointment, specifying therein the rate of salary at which he has been appointed, and he shall within seven days produce such certificate at the police station within the limits of which his village may be situate, and the officer in charge of such station shall cause the particulars of such certificate to be registered in a book to be kept in such station for the purpose of such registration, and shall report the same to the Magistrate.

215. It shall be lawful for the Magistrate if he see fit to dismiss any chowkeedar for misconduct or neglect of duty, and the punchayet shall thereupon appoint a successor. It shall be lawful for the punchayet to dismiss or fine to the extent of one month's salary any chowkeedar for neglect of duty or misconduct, provided that such chowkeedar may within sixty days appeal to the Magistrate against such dismissal or fine, and the Magistrate shall thereon make such enquiry and pass such order as he may see fit.

216. Every chowkeedar appointed under the provisions of this Part shall perform the following duties:

(1) He shall give immediate information to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village is situate of every unnatural, suspicious, or sudden death which may occur, and of every offence specified in the final section of this Part which may be committed within the village of which he is chowkeedar, and he shall further keep the police informed of all disputes which are likely to lead to any riot or serious affray.

(2) He shall arrest all proclaimed offenders, and all persons whom he may find in the act of committing any offence specified in the final section of this Part.

(3) He shall observe, and from time to time report to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, the movements of all bad characters in such village.

(4) He shall report to the officer in charge of such police station the arrival of suspicious characters in the neighbourhood.

(5) He shall present himself at such station twice in each week, if such station be within two miles of the village, and if it be more remote once in each week, or once in each fortnight as the Magistrate may direct.

(6) He shall supply any local information which the Magistrate or any officer of police may require.

(7) He shall obey the orders of the punchayet in regard to keeping watch in the village and other matters connected with his duties as chowkeedar.

217. Whenever the chowkeedar may arrest any person, such chowkeedar shall forthwith take the person so arrested to the police station within the limits of which such village is situate, provided that if the arrest is made at night, such person shall be so taken, as soon as convenient, on the following morning.

218. The punchayet shall exercise a general control over the chowkeedars, and every member of such punchayet who may know or be informed of the commission within the village of any offence specified in the final section of this Part shall forthwith cause the same to be reported by the chowkeedar to the officer in charge of the police station within the limits of which the village may be situate, and on failure of the chowkeedar, such member shall himself report the same to such officer.

219. Every chowkeedar shall receive, month by month, the full amount of his salary from the member of the punchayet appointed to collect the tax.

220. Whenever the salary of any month shall not be paid in full to any chowkeedar on or before the 15th of the month following, such chowkeedar may apply to the Magistrate, who shall call upon the punchayet within ten days to show cause why they should not pay the amount due to such chowkeedar, and the Magistrate after hearing the punchayet shall pass such order as he may deem fit directing the punchayet or any member thereof to pay the chowkeedar's salary, or directing distraint of the property of the punchayet or any member thereof to the amount of the arrear due to the chowkeedar.

221. All powers vested in the punchayet for the appointment and dismissal of chowkeedars and for fixing the number of chowkeedars to be appointed and the rate of their pay, and for making and levying the assessments hereinbefore directed to be made, may be exercised by the Magistrate or any person whom the Magistrate may by any writing under his hand authorise on that behalf, in case the punchayet shall, for fifteen days after a notice from the Magistrate to exercise such powers or any of them, refuse or neglect to exercise the same, and the Magistrate shall be bound to enquire into any matter concerning the due observance of the provisions of this part in any village whenever ten adult tax-payers may make a representation to the effect that the punchayet's proceedings require supervision or amendment.

222. The punchayet shall be bound to affix once in every quarter on a conspicuous place in the village, or in each village of their circuit, an account of the receipts and expenditure of the quarter next preceding. Any ten adult tax-payers of the village may, if the accounts are not published, or if they are dissatisfied with such accounts, make a representation to the Magistrate who shall be bound to supervise the same.

223. It shall be lawful for the Lieutenant-Governor to invest all or any of the members of a punchayet with powers described in Section 200 of this Act so far as the same are applicable. Two or more of the members so invested may thereafter sit together under such bye-laws as to rotation, days of sitting and place of sitting, as the Magistrate may from time to time prescribe, and so sitting shall have jurisdiction within the limits of their municipality. All the provisions of the said section with respect to Commissioners shall apply to members of a punchayet invested with powers as aforesaid so far as the said provisions are or may be applicable.

PART XIII. MISCELLANEOUS.

224. Every bill, notice, schedule, summons, or notice of demand, regarding any assessment, rate, or tax or any money due in respect of the same, may be served personally upon the person to whom the same is assessed, or be left at his usual place of abode with some adult male member or servant of his family, or if it cannot be so served, may be put up on some conspicuous part of such place of abode, and shall thereby be deemed to be duly served.

Proviso. Provided that, if the place of abode of the owner of any house, building, or land in respect of which a rate is assessed be unknown, or if the owner of any such house, building, or land be not resident within the limits of the place, every such bill, notice, summons, or notice of demand, shall be deemed to have been duly served, if put up on some conspicuous part of the house, building, or land in respect of which the rate is assessed.

225. No assessment, and no charge or demand of a rate or tax made under the authority of this Act shall be impeached or affected by reason of any mistake in the name of any person liable to pay the rate or tax, or in the description of any property or thing liable to the rate or tax, or any mistake in the amount of assessment, provided the directions of this Act be in substance and effect complied with; and no proceedings under this Act shall, for want of form, be quashed or set aside in any court of justice.

226. No distress levied by virtue of this Act shall be deemed unlawful, nor shall any party making the same be deemed a trespasser, on account of any defect or want of form in the notice, schedule, summons, notice of demand, warrant of distress, inventory, or other proceeding relating thereto, nor shall such party be deemed a trespasser *ab initio* on account of any irregularity afterwards committed by him; but all persons aggrieved by such irregularity may recover full satisfaction for any special damage sustained by them in any court of competent jurisdiction.

227. Instead of proceeding by distress and sale, or in case of failure to realize by distress the whole or any part of any rates, taxes, expenses, or charges, recoverable under the provisions of this Act, the Commissioners may sue the person liable to pay the same in any Court of competent jurisdiction.

228. The Commissioners may make compensation out of the Municipal Fund to any person sustaining any damage by reason of the exercise of any of the powers vested in the Commissioners, their officers or servants, under this Act.

229. It shall be lawful for the Commissioners to make bye-laws, and to repeal, alter, and amend the same, subject to the confirmation hereinafter-mentioned, for regulating the time and mode of collecting the rates and taxes mentioned in this Act, for regulating the conduct of persons employed by them, for the management of all matters connected with conservancy, and for carrying out all the purposes of this Act; and to affix fines as penalties for the infringement of such bye-laws. Provided that no bye-law shall be repugnant to any law in force, and that no fine for any one infringement of a bye-law shall exceed twenty Rupees, and that in case of a continuing infringement no fine shall exceed five Rupees for every day after notice from the Commissioners of such infringement.

230. No bye-law or alteration of a bye-law shall have effect until the same shall have been approved and confirmed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and shall have been published for such length of time and in such manner as the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal shall order.

231. All bye-laws, when the same shall have been duly confirmed and published, shall, until the same be repealed or altered, be of the like effect as if they were inserted in this Act.

232. No action shall be brought against the Commissioners, or against a punchayet, or any of their officers, or any person acting under their direction, for anything done under this Act, until the expiration of one month next after notice in writing shall have been delivered or left at the office of the Commissioners or affixed at some conspicuous place in the village of such punchayet, or at the place of abode of such person, explicitly stating the cause of action and the name and place of abode of the intended plaintiff; and unless such notice be proved, the court shall find for the defendant, and every such action shall be commenced within three months next after the accrual of the cause of action, and not afterwards; and if any person to whom any such notice of action is given, shall before such action is brought, tender sufficient amends to the plaintiff, such plaintiff shall not recover.

233. The Commissioners may direct any prosecution for any public nuisance whatever, and may order proceedings to be taken for the recovery of any penalties, and for the punishment of any persons offending against the provisions of this Act, and may order the expenses of such prosecution or other proceedings to be paid out of the Municipal Fund, and no charge of an offence under this Act shall be instituted without the order or consent of the

Commissioners, and no such charge shall be instituted except within three months next after the commission of such offence. Any prosecution under this section shall be instituted before any Magistrate having jurisdiction under the provisions of Chapter XV of the Criminal Procedure Code. The procedure of the above-mentioned code shall apply to all trials of offences under this Act.

234. All the proceedings of the Magistrate of the district, or of a Magistrate under this Act, or of the Municipal Commissioners, except as otherwise specially provided, shall be subject to the control and revision of the Commissioner of the division; and all the proceedings of the Commissioner of the division shall be subject to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Proceedings of Magistrate of district and Commissioner of division respectively, subject to control of Lieutenant-Governor.

SCHEDULE A.
(Referred to in Section 5.)
ACTS REPEALED.

Number of Act.	Title.
Act XXVI of 1850 ...	To enable improvements to be made in towns.
Act XX of 1856 ...	To make better provision for the appointment and maintenance of police chowkeedars in cities, towns, stations, suburbs, and bazaars in the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal.
Act XXI of 1857 ...	To make better provision for the order and good government of the suburbs of Calcutta and of the station of Howrah.
Act XII of 1858 ...	For raising funds for making and repairing roads in the suburbs of Calcutta and the station of Howrah.
Act III (B.C.) of 1864, or District Municipal Improvement Act.	For the appointment of Municipal Commissioners in towns and other places in the provinces under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and to make better provision for the conservancy, improvement, and watching thereof, and for the levying of rates and taxes thereon.
Act IV (B.C.) of 1865 ...	For the prohibition of the practice of inoculation in the town and suburbs of Calcutta and in towns to which Act III of 1864 has been or shall hereafter be extended.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For the better regulation of the police in towns and municipalities in the territories under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Act VII (B.C.) of 1867 ...	For amending Act III of 1864.
Act II (B.C.) of 1868 ...	For amending the District Municipal Improvement Act.
Act VI (B.C.) of 1868, or District Towns Act 1868.	For providing for the better regulation of the police in towns under the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and for the conservancy and improvement thereof.

SCHEDULE B (referred to in section 36).

NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT.

An assessment made for [here describe the Municipality for which the assessment is made] upon the several occupiers of houses and other

property in the said Municipality pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, for the purpose of maintaining the conservancy for such Municipality and carrying out the other provisions.

Property occupied.	Names of occupiers.	Profession or business.	Amount of quarterly assessment.

Whereas the above assessment has been duly made pursuant to the Bengal Municipalities Act, 1872, and has been revised and settled by me, the undersigned Magistrate of _____, the several persons whose names are included in the said assessment are hereby required to pay the quarterly instalments set opposite to their names with regularity to the Tax Collector or other person appointed by the Magistrate to receive the same, the first payment on the first day of () and every subsequent payment on or before the first day of () the first day of (), and the first day (), or in default thereof, any arrear that may be due will be realized by distraint and sale of the personal effects of the defaulter, or of any goods and chattels which may be found on the premises in respect of which such defaulter is assessed, and such other proceedings adopted for the recovery of the same as allowed by law.

Dated this _____ day of _____
Magistrate of _____

SCHEDULE C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 58.)
Tax on Carriages, Horses, and Elephants.

	Rs.	p.	quart.
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by two horses	...	4	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage on springs drawn by one horse or pony, or a pair of ponies under thirteen hands	...	1	8
For every 4-wheeled carriage without springs	...	1	8
For every 2-wheeled carriage on springs	...	2	4
For every 2-wheeled carriage without springs, drawn by a horse, pony, or mule	...	0	12
For every horse	...	2	4
For every pony under thirteen hands or mule	...	0	12
For every elephant	...	6	0
Ponies under eleven hands, and children's carriages the wheels of which do not exceed twenty-four inches in diameter, exempt.			

SCHEDULE D.

(Referred to in Section 70.)

License on Professions, Trades, and Callings.

CLASS I.

Yearly, Rs.
Every Joint-Stock Company ... 100

CLASS II.

Every Merchant, Banker, Shroff, Banian, wholesale Trader, and Commission Agent, and every practising Surgeon, Physician, Dentist, Architect, Civil Engineer, Barrister, Attorney, Proctor, Notary Public, and Pleader of the High Court ...	Rs. 50
Every owner or farmer of a hât or bazaar.	
Every owner of Cotton, Jute, Hide, or other Screws and every Auctioneer ...	

CLASS III.

Every Broker or Daloll employed in the wholesale transfer or purchase of Imports or Exports, or in the sale of Government Securities, Shares, and Bills of Exchange, or in procuring Freight.	25
Every Practising Licentiate of Medicine, Apothecary, and Veterinary Surgeon...	

Every keeper of a Spirit-shop, Punch-house or Billiard-room, wholesale Tobacco or Jute Depôt ...	
Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is assessed under Section at more than 250 or less than 100 Rupees a month ...	25
Every Pawn-broker, and every person having a shop or place of business registered under Section ...	
Every Pleader, Mooktear, or Law Agent, not included in Class II. ...	

CLASS IV.

Every Hotel-keeper, Boarding and Lodging House-keeper, Shop-keeper, Manufacturer or Trader, whose shop or place of business is kept in a brick-house, but not included in Class II. or Class III.	12
Every keeper of a permanent stall at a daily public market or in a chook ...	
Every Poddar or Money-changer ...	
Every Hakeem, Koberaj, and Native Doctor, not included in any other Class	

CLASS V.

Every keeper of a shop not included in any other Class, and every Daloll not included in Class III....	4
Every Pedlar, Hawker, Box-wallah, and keeper of a shop at a periodical market or hât ...	

CLASS VI.

All other itinerant dealers and keepers of stalls at periodical markets or hâts ...	1
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NOTE.—A person who carries on several kinds of business, and may come under more than one of the designations in this schedule, shall be chargeable only under one of such designations at the discretion of the Chairman or of the sub-committee as the case may be, and in the case of a firm consisting of two or more persons, payment by any one of such persons shall be considered to be payment by the firm.

SCHEDULE E.

(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 91.)

Maximum rates of tolls payable on entering the municipal limits.

	Rs.	As.	P.
On every four-wheeled carriage on springs ...	0	8	0
Ditto two-wheeled ditto ...	0	4	0
On every cart, hackery on springs, or cart drawn by men, buffaloes, bullocks, horses, ponies, asses, or mules laden ...	0	4	0
Ditto ditto not laden ...	0	2	0
On every buffalo or bullock laden ...	0	1	0
Ditto horse laden or ridden ...	0	2	0
Ditto ditto not laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto pony or ass laden or ridden ...	0	1	0
Ditto elephant ditto ...	1	0	0
Ditto camel ...	0	4	0

SCHEDULE F.

FORM A.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 104.)

Notice of Demand.

Municipality of () of ()
To () of ()
Take notice that the sum of Rs. () being the amount of assessment due from you to the Fund of the said Municipality is hereby demanded from you, and that if you do not, within ten days, pay the same with two annas as the cost of this notice into the office of (), the same with costs will be levied by distress and sale of your goods and chattels.

(Sd.)

Magistrate of ()

FORM B.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTIONS 104 and 105.)

Table of Fees payable upon distraints under this Act

Suma distrained for	Fee.
	Rs. As.
Under 1 Rupee ...	0 4
1 and under 5 Rupees ...	0 8
5 " 10 " ...	1 0
10 " 15 " ...	1 8
15 " 20 " ...	2 0
20 " 25 " ...	2 8
25 " 30 " ...	3 0
30 " 35 " ...	3 8
35 " 40 " ...	4 0
40 " 45 " ...	4 8
45 " 50 " ...	5 0
50 " 60 " ...	6 0
60 " 80 " ...	7 8
80 " 100 " ...	9 0
Above 100 " ...	10 0

The above charge includes all expenses including the service of notice of demand, except where persons are kept in charge of property distrained in which case three annas must be paid daily for each man.

FORM C.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Warrant of Distraint.

To (here insert the name of the officer charged with the execution of the warrant.)

Whereas _____ of _____
has not paid or shown sufficient cause for the non-payment of the sum of _____ Rupees due for rates (or *taxes*) or rates [and *taxes*] mentioned in the margin for the month/s of _____ 18 _____, although the said sum has been duly demanded in writing from the said _____, and ten days have elapsed since the service of the notice of demand: This is to command you to distrain the property of the said _____ to the amount of the said sum of _____ Rupees and such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, and if within ten days next after such distress the said sum shall not be paid together with such further sum as may be sufficient to defray the charge of taking and keeping such distress, to sell the said property, and having paid and deducted out of the proceeds of the sale the said sum of _____

Rupees and the charges of taking, keeping, and selling such distress, to return the surplus (if any) on demand to the person whom you shall find in possession of the said property. If sufficient distress cannot be found of the property of the said you are to certify the same to us together with this warrant.

(Signature of the Chairman
or Vice-Chairman.)

FORM D.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Form of Inventory and Notice (state particulars of goods seized).

Take notice that I have this day seized the property specified in the above inventory for the sum of _____ Rupees due for the rates (or taxes) mentioned in the margin for the months of _____ 18____, and that unless you pay into the office of the Municipal Commissioners of _____ the amount due, together with the costs of this distress within ten days from the day of the date of this notice, the property will be sold.

(Signature of the officer executing

Date _____ *the warrant of distress.*)

FORM E.—(REFERRED TO IN SECTION 105.)

Returns of Sales.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
District.	Names of defaulters.	Amount of defalcation.	Amount cost or penalty.	Inventory of property seized under distress.	Date of distress.	Date of sale.	Property sold.	Amount realized on each article.	Purchaser's name.	Balance.

SCHEDULE G.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18 .

Births in the Municipality of

[illegible]

SCHEDULE H.—(referred to in Sections 115 and 116.)

18

Deaths in the Municipality of

No.	When died.	Nationality or caste.	Name.	Sex.	Age.	Profession.	Cause of Death.	Signature, description, and residence of informant.	When registered.	Signature of Registrar.

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

THERE are at present four different laws, besides several amending Acts, under which municipalities in Bengal are administered. The present Bill has been framed with the view of consolidating these different enactments into a single law. Opportunity has been taken to enlarge the powers of Municipal Commissioners; to lay less municipal work and responsibility on the shoulders of Magistrates; to make Municipal Commissioners elective; and in other ways to afford more scope for municipal self-government. The Bill provides for three classes of municipalities; in two classes the governing body will be Municipal Commissioners, while the rural townships in the third class will be administered by punchayets. Municipal Commissioners will have power to adopt one or more of the ordinary forms of Indian municipal taxation, but for punchayets only one form of local taxation will be available. Municipal funds will be devoted to police and to ordinary municipal purposes; and it is proposed to permit of their expenditure

on the maintenance of education and on the relief of exceptional distress. Village funds in third class Municipalities shall, it is proposed, be applicable to the payment of chowkeydars, to the maintenance of *patshalas* or rural schools, and to the supply of drinking water. Power is taken for Government or its officers to intervene in cases where Municipal Commissioners or a punchayet may fail to maintain sufficient police, or where elementary education may not be available at reasonable cost. Provision is made for members of municipal bodies sitting for the trial of petty offences committed within the limits of their townships.

In respect of nuisances, of conservancy, of vaccination, of town markets, and such like matters, the Bill adopts the provisions of existing Municipal Acts.

C. BERNARD.

The 9th December 1871.

HERBERT COWELL,
Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Dept.

The following Bill as settled by the Council of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for making Laws and Regulations, is by order of the President hereby published for general information :—

A Bill to extend the borrowing powers of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta, and to provide for the repayment of municipal debt.

WHEREAS it is expedient to increase the amount which the Justices are authorized to borrow, by way of debentures or otherwise, under the provisions of Section 9 of Act IX of 1867, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and whereas it is expedient to provide for the repayment of municipal debentures and loans; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. In the said section, for the words “sum of fifty-five lakhs of rupees,” wherever such words occur, shall be substituted the words “sum of eighty-five lakhs of rupees;” and the said section shall be hereafter read and construed as if the words hereby directed to be substituted were inserted in place of the words for which they are hereby directed to be substituted.

2. So soon as the aggregate sums from time to time borrowed by the Justices by way of debenture or otherwise, exclusive of any sums now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, shall amount to the said sum of eight-five lakhs of rupees, the borrowing powers of the Justices shall thereupon cease and determine, save so far as they are hereinafter expressly reserved.

3. The Justices shall be bound to set aside yearly out of their annual income, before making any disbursements in respect thereof, a sum of not less than two per cent. on the total sum borrowed by the Justices exclusive of the sum now due by them to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and shall appropriate the same, so far as it is required or will extend, to repay the amount (if any) of such loans or debentures issued by them as shall fall due in the course of the year. And they shall invest the sum (if any) of the said sum after repayment as aforesaid, or in case there has not been any amount due or paid in respect of such loans or debentures during the year, then they shall invest the whole of the said sum in Government securities or in any securities guaranteed by Government in the names of the Chairman of the Justices and the Accountant-General of the Government of Bengal, to be by them held as trustees for the purpose of repaying at due date from time to time the several loans contracted or debentures issued by the Justices. All interest accruing due on the said securities shall also from time to time be invested by the Trustees in like manner and held upon the like trust.

4. It shall be the duty of the Trustees from time to time, whenever any loans or debentures shall fall due by the Justices, to realize the whole or a sufficient portion of the securities held by them as aforesaid, and appropriate the sale proceeds thereof, so far as the same

will extend, to satisfy such loans or debentures. In case any balance in respect of such loans or debentures so falling due as aforesaid shall remain unsatisfied after appropriation thereto of the sale proceeds of the whole of such securities, then the Justices may, for the purpose of paying such unsatisfied balance, issue new debentures in manner as is provided by Act VI of 1863 passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, section 93, clause 3, or otherwise contract new loans for any sum not exceeding such amount as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid.

5. The Trustees shall at the end of every year submit a statement to the Justices showing the amount which has been invested during the year under the third section of this Act, and setting forth the date of the last investment made previous thereto, and also the aggregate amount of the securities then in their hands, and the aggregate amount which has up to the date thereof been paid off in respect of the said debentures and loans. Such statement shall be laid before the Justices and published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

6. This Act shall be read with and as part of Act VI of 1863, passed by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in Council, and of the said Act IX of 1867.

HERBERT COWELL,

*Asst. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
Legislative Department.*

Orders by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.

Revenue and General Departments.

No. 129R.

APPOINTMENTS

The 27th December 1871.—Baboo Kali Sunker Surma Rai to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Habigunge, in the district of Sylhet, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

The 29th December 1871.—Moonshee Rayazuddin Mahomed to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Chaudagaon, in the district of Tipperah, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

The 6th January 1872.—Moulvie Abdool Kurum to be Sub-Registrar of Assurances at Phonchoogunge, in the district of Sylhet, with effect from the 1st February 1872.

The 9th January 1872.—Mr. Charles Campbell Quinn to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade.

The 11th January 1872.—Mr. J. H. O'Donel, Deputy Superintendent of Revenue Survey, First Division, Lower Provinces, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Regulation VII. of 1822, and Act XX. of 1848, in the districts of Nowgong, Durrung and Kamroop.

The following Officers in the Survey Department are vested with the powers of a Deputy Collector, under Regulation IX. of 1833, in the districts of Nowgong, Durrung and Kamroop :—

Mr. William Henry Patterson.

Mr. George Bailey Scott.

Mr. D. Carnduff to officiate as a Professor in the Patna College, during the absence, on duty, of Mr. J. K. Rogers, or until further orders.

The Reverend Lal Behari De to be an Assistant Professor in the Hooghly College.

The 12th January 1872.—The appointment of Mr. John George Charles to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the First Grade will take effect from the 22nd December 1871.

Mr. William Henry Ryland, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is posted to Howrah.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. John Arthur Craven, Deputy Collector, Monghyr, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act XII. of 1871, in that district.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Bose, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Brahmunberiah, is vested with the powers of a Collector, under Act X. of 1870, for the acquisition of land required for the sub-divisional buildings, and also for the Brahmunberiah road in Tipperah.

The 15th January 1872.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Local Committee of Public Instruction at Moorshedabad for the management of the Nizamut School at that Station :—

Baboo Bungsheedhur Roy.

Mr. J. Carcy.

The 16th January 1872.—Mr. Loftus Richard Tottenham to be Magistrate and Collector of Beerbhoom.

Mr. Daniel James McNeile to be Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Howrah, but to continue to officiate as Secretary to the Board of Revenue.

Mr. George Stewart Park, Officiating Magistrate and Collector of Tipperah, to officiate as a Magistrate and Collector of the Second Grade.

Mr. Anthony Patrick MacDonnell, B.A., to officiate as a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of the Second Grade.

The above appointments will take effect from the date on which Mr. Tottenham may take charge at Beerbhoom.

Mr. Reginald Porch, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, First Grade, Bancoorah, is transferred to Burdwan.

Mr. Edward Hardeastle Ruddock, B.A., Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Patna, is transferred to Tirhoot.

The following Officers are vested with the powers of a Collector, under Regulations VII. of 1822 and IX. of 1825, in the district of Balasore, viz. :—

Mr. Frederick Jones.

Baboo Bhugwan Chunder Sen.

„ Janakeynath Mozoomdar.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 9th January 1872.—Mr. Arthur Weekes, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Second Grade, Purneah, is allowed the usual subsidiary leave, from the afternoon of the 13th instant, preparatory to proceeding to Europe on furlough, embarking from Bombay.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. William Henry Ryland, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, recently posted to Howrah, for three months, under Financial Notification No. 3622, dated the 22nd December 1865.

The 15th January 1872.—Mr. Henry Sneyd Beadon, B.A., Officiating Private Secretary to the Lieutenant-Governor, is allowed furlough for one year, under Sections III. and IV. of the Covenanted Service Absentee Rules, together with thirty days' subsidiary leave from the 1st April 1872, to enable him to embark from Bombay.

A furlough for one year, to be taken before the 1st July 1872, is assigned to Mr. Henry Roberts Madocks, Judge of Bhaugulpore.

The 16th January 1872.—Mr. William Henry Grimley, B.A., is allowed subsidiary leave for one day, in addition to the thirty days granted to him under orders of the 12th ultimo.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

ERRATA.

The 16th January 1872.—In paragraph 2 of the Notification dated 6th January 1872, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 10th instant, page 101, for "Luskerpasha" read "Sankarpasha."

In the Notification at the top of page 102 of the same *Gazette*, for "8th December 1872" read "8th January 1872."

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th January 1872.—It is hereby notified that under the provisions of Section 5 of the Indian Registration Act VIII. of 1871, the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to form a new sub-district in the district of Hooghly, comprising the thannahs of Hurripal and Kristonuggur with Head-Quarters at Hurripal.

This Notification shall take effect on and from the 1st February 1872.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 3418.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

EXPENDITURE.

Administration.

RESOLUTION.

Fort William, the 30th December 1871.

THE Governor General in Council is pleased to rule that a sanction for any charge, which has not been acted on for a year, must be held to have lapsed.

To several Departments, local Governments, Comptroller-General, Accountants-General, and Deputy Accountants-General in charge.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

* The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Financial Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 825.—*Fort William, the 12th January 1872.—Expenditure.—(Administration).—*
RESOLUTION.—It is usual for officers, when submitting propositions for the revision of establishments, to set down the average monthly cost of a pay which rises from a minimum to a maximum, however quickly, at the mean between the minimum and the maximum.

2. As a matter of fact, however, the monthly average cost of a pay so fixed, unless the period of rise be very long, is much higher than this. By the present erroneous practice, officers may be led to propose, and perhaps the Government sometimes may sanction, proposals for the revision of establishments under a practical misapprehension of their actual financial effect.

3. It is not at present possible to show exactly what the average monthly cost of a progressive pay is. No doubt it varies under varying circumstances; and under all circumstances it depends largely upon the length of the period of rise.

4. The Governor-General in Council is, however, convinced that the average monthly cost of a pay, which rises by five equal annual increments from a minimum to a maximum, is, at least, the minimum plus two-thirds, and, in the case of ministerial establishments, three-fourths, of the difference between the minimum and the maximum.

5. His Excellency in Council is accordingly pleased to direct that, for the present, the average monthly cost of such pay shall be calculated in this way.

Examples—

The average monthly cost of the pay of an officer in the classified list in the Financial Department, which rises from Rs. 400 a month by five annual increments of Rs. 40 to Rs. 600 a month, is Rs. 400 + $\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 200 = (Rs. 134) = Rs. 534.

The average monthly cost of the pay of a clerk rising from Rs. 100 a month by five equal annual increments of Rs. 10 to Rs. 150 a month is Rs. 100 + $\frac{2}{3}$ of Rs. 50 = (Rs. 37-8) = Rs. 137-8.

6. If the period of rise is 20 years, the average monthly cost may be taken at the exact mean.

7. In other cases an intelligent estimate may be made.

ORDERED, that this Resolution be published in the *Gazette of India*, and communicated to the Departments of the Government of India, to the local Governments, to the Heads of Departments, and to the Officers of Account and Audit for information and guidance.

LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

The 30th December 1871.

The following Notification is to be substituted for the notification under the same number and date, published in the *Gazette of India* of 6th January last, page 16:—

No. 3463.—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the substitution of the following rule for Rules 1 and 2 under Section XIX, Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

Before privilege leave can be granted to an officer, he must record a declaration that he has no intention of retiring or of taking furlough, special leave, or leave on medical certificate, within three months of his return to duty. Though not absolutely debarred by this declaration from applying to retire or to take such leave, he will be expected, if he does so, to explain fully his change of intention.

This rule applies generally.

No. 179.—*The 11th January 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to sanction the insertion of the following sentence at the end of Rule 8, under Section XIX of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—When an officer, who is officiating for an absentee on privilege leave, has, in the opinion of the local Government, sufficient reason for refusing the residence placed at his disposal by the absentee, the house rent attached to the appointment officiated in shall be drawn by the officiating officer and not by the absentee.

No. 317.—*The 12th January 1872.*—The Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct the insertion of the following rule as No. 3 (b), under Section I of the Covenanted Civil Service Leave Code:—

If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable through bad health to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached, or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as actual service.

No. 239.

NOTIFICATION.

PENSIONS AND GRATUITIES.

Fort William, the 10th January 1872.

In supersession of all existing rules and orders regarding pensionary allowances to public servants in the Civil Department, the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct the publication of the following CIVIL PENSION CODE. This Code makes no changes in the existing rules, save that the procedure on application for pension is amended.

2. Orders which apply only to particular individuals named in them are not included in the Code, and will remain in force apart from it.

3. Otherwise the claims of persons now in the civil service of the Government will be determined only by the rules in this Code.

4. In accordance with the principle laid down in Section 5 of the Code, the claims of persons who have already left the service of Government must be determined by the rules which were in force at the time they left it. The rules in the Code do not, necessarily, apply to them.

5. Particular attention is requested to the rules in Chapter XIV. The procedure therein ordered should be introduced as soon as possible; but pending applications need not be revised in conformity therewith.

6. Local Governments and Heads of Departments will take steps to introduce the system set forth in Section 69.

7. Future rulings regarding pensions will be made in the form of corrections and additions to this Code; and quotations should be made in the following form, "Civ. Pen. Code, 63, 2," the first number referring to the Section, the second to the rule under it.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

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"	C.—Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.
"	D.—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

CHAPTER I.

DEFINITIONS.

Interpretation Clause.

Section 1.—In the following Rules, unless there be something repugnant in the subject or context—

(a).—"Local Government" includes a Department of the Government of India, a Chief Commissioner and the Resident at Hyderabad.

(b).—"Accountant General" means the Account and Audit Officer concerned, whatever be his official designation.

(c).—"Qualify" and "count" mean "qualify" and "count" for pension and gratuity in accordance with this Code.

(d).—When pensions or gratuities are said to be chargeable to more than one source, according to the "rule of proportions," it is meant that the charge should be debited to the several sources in the proportion in which the aggregate salary drawn by the officer during the whole of his qualifying service has been paid from them.

(e).—"Pay" means "substantive pay." "Salary" means the sum of "pay" and "acting allowance."

(f).—"A Local Allowance" is an allowance, not specially declared to be "pay" or "salary," given to an officer in addition to the regular pay or salary of his appointment, either for duties which do not properly belong to his appointment, or in consideration of exceptional local circumstances (such as the unhealthiness or expensiveness of the locality, or the peculiarly arduous nature of the work).

(g).—"General Revenues," for the present, include both Imperial and Provincial.

(h).—"Local Fund."—When revenue derived from special sources is devoted to specified objects, and not to the general purposes of the administration, whether Imperial or Provincial, the revenue so devoted forms a "Local Fund."

CHAPTER II.

EXTENT OF APPLICATION.

Application of the Code.

Section 2.—The rules in this Code and its Supplements apply to all public servants, except the following, who are under Military Rules:

(a).—Officers and men in the Army or in the Navy (including Covenanted Medical Officers).

(b).—The Subordinate Medical Department.

Section 3.—The general provisions of the Code do not apply to the under-mentioned officers, whose pensions are regulated as to amount by the special rules contained in the Supplements:

(a).—Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

(b).—Judges of the High Courts of Judicature.

(c).—Chaplains and Assistant Chaplains.

(d).—Members of the Pilot Service in Bengal.

1. The rules in Chapter VII of the Code, however, apply to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India.

Option of old Rules.

Section 4.—The following officers are allowed an option (which can be exercised once only) between the rules embodied in the

present Code (which, for the most part, came into force on the 8th June 1863) and the rules which previously applied to them :

- (a).—Covenanted Civil Engineers of the Public Works Department and civil officers of the Telegraph Department, whose covenants are dated before the 8th June 1863, may elect between the rules in this Code and the rules which were in force when they executed their covenants, and which are set forth in Appendix B.

Provided that if they elect the latter, they must abide also by the Leave Rules which were in force before the 8th June 1863.

- (b).—Marine Engineers in Bengal and Bombay, engaged under covenant in England, before the abolition of the Indian Navy, may elect to serve under the rules in this Code and the Leave Rules which were promulgated with them on the 8th June 1863, or under the terms of their covenants.

CHAPTER III.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES AND GENERAL EXCEPTIONS.

Section 5.—An officer's claim to pension or gratuity is governed by the rules in force at the time when he resigns or is discharged, from the service of Government. No officer has any claim to a benefit granted after his resignation or discharge.

Section 6.—Service which qualifies for pension under Military Rules does not qualify for pension under this Code. An officer who is counting service for military pension cannot, simultaneously, count service for civil pension. Service under Military Rules.

Examples.—An officer who has served in the Indian Navy, if he afterwards enters civil employ, cannot count his naval service. A non-commissioned officer or private soldier, employed in the Civil Department, cannot begin to count his service for civil pension until he takes his discharge from the Army.

Exceptions.—1. A Hospital Assistant or Native Doctor, if promoted to be Sub-Assistant Surgeon, counts service from the date on which he passed his examination as Hospital Assistant. Exceptions.

2. Those inspectors in the Telegraph Department who came from England as artificers in 1853, and did not take their discharge from the Army till about 1863, count their departmental service.

3. In the Public Works Department, Warrant officers in the grades of Conductor and Sub-conductor, and non-commissioned officers, are obliged, when promoted to the Engineer establishment, to take their discharge, and their whole departmental service then qualifies.

Section 7.—An officer cannot earn two pensions at the same time or by the same continuous service. Cumulative pensions inadmissible.

Section 8.—Pension and gratuity are not earned by a person whose whole time is not given up to the regular service of Government, merely because he is paid by Government for work done for it. Persons paid for special services.

Examples.—This rule applies in the following cases :

Advocate General.

Solicitor to Government.

Government Pleaders and Law Professors, when not debarred from private practice.

Sheriffs and Deputy Sheriffs in Presidency Towns.

Coroners.

Roman Catholic priests.

Church clerks and other church servants.

1. Service as Deputy Sheriff of Bombay qualifies under an order of the Financial Department No. 10300, dated the 28th February 1867. This order was withdrawn on the 11th December 1871. But officers who held the appointment between these dates count the whole of their service in it.

Section 9.—On the same principle, public servants earn no pension or gratuity in respect of offices of the kind mentioned in the last Section, or in respect of duties paid for by a “local allowance.”

Service under covenant. **Section 10.**—Service under a covenant which contains no stipulation regarding pension or gratuity does not qualify, unless the Government of India specially permits it to qualify.

Service for a time only. **Section 11.**—An officer who is appointed for a limited time only, or for a specified duty on the completion of which he is to be discharged, has no claim to pension or gratuity.

Service under twenty-two. **Section 12.**—Except for compensation gratuity, and for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, service before completion of twenty-two years of age, or as an apprentice, does not qualify.

CHAPTER IV.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

FIRST CONDITION.—SERVICE UNDER GOVERNMENT.

Service under Government. **Section 13.**—Service qualifies only if it is entirely under Government, *i. e.*, if the officer is appointed, and his duties and pay are regulated, by the Government or under conditions determined by the Government.

1. The following are examples of servants excluded from pension by this rule :

Office under Board of Trade.	A marine officer paid by fees fixed by the Board of Trade.
Municipalities.	Servants of a Municipality.
Grant-in-aid Schools and Institutions.	Servants of grant-in-aid schools and institutions (<i>e. g.</i> , the Asiatic Society and the Canning College in Lakhnow).
Treasurers' Subordinates.	Subordinates appointed by treasurers on their own responsibility, <i>e. g.</i> , tahvildars in the North-Western Provinces, and fotadars (money-testers) in Bengal.

Grant-in-aid Schools: Exception. 2. The educational authorities in Bengal having induced certain teachers of Government institutions to accept service in grant-in-aid schools, by declaring a rule regarding Bombay schools (Section 26, case *c*) to be applicable to their case, were directed, in December 1863, to offer re-employment in Government schools to the officers referred to; and those who accepted such re-employment reckon their service (not exceeding three years) in grant-in-aid schools as service under Government.

Contract Establishment. **Section 14.**—Service on an establishment paid from an establishment allowance made to the head of the office, with the detailed distribution of which the Government does not interfere, does not qualify. The establishment allowance may be fixed in amount, or may consist of fees received by the head of the office.

Registration Offices. 1. The maximum establishment allowance for Registration Offices in Bengal is not an establishment allowance within the meaning of the Section, because the Registrar General or Inspector General of Registration, under the orders of Government, regulates its distribution, and any balance unspent is saved to Government.

Allahabad Pay Office. 2. Service in the Allahabad Pension Pay Office, which was formerly paid from an establishment allowance, qualifies in the case of the Native Clerks retained in it when it became a regular establishment.

Service paid from Darbar and Samptuary Allowances. **Section 15.**—Service on an establishment paid from the household allowance of the Viceroy, or of any Governor or Lieutenant-Governor, does not qualify.

Service under employers supplanted by Government. **Section 16.**—In the following cases, service under an employer to whose position Government has succeeded qualifies :

Berar and Mysore. (a).—Service in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, and in Mysore, in the case of officers transferred to the Government of India when it undertook the administration of those provinces.

- (b).—Service rendered to a Native State and continued to the British Government on the lapse or annexation of the State, when old age or infirmity renders the servant a fit object for pension. But claims to pension under this rule must be referred to the Government of India. Service under Native States.
- (c).—Service in superior grades in taluqdari schools in Oudh, which were converted into Government institutions on the organisation of the Educational Department in that Province. Taluqdari Schools, Oudh.
- (d).—Service on the establishments of the Military and Medical Funds, in the case of the officers who were on the establishments when the Funds were taken over by Government. Military Funds.
- (e).—Service was guaranteed to the soldiers of the Sikh Government who, on annexation, entered the British service in the following Regiments: Soldiers of Sikh Darbar.

Subhan Khan's Regiment (or 1st Panjab Police Battalion).
 Sher Dil Regiment (or 2nd Panjab Police Battalion).
 Kallar Mukhi Regiment (or 3rd Panjab Police Battalion).
 Suraj Mukhi Regiment (or 4th Panjab Police Battalion).
 The 3rd Panjab Light Field Batteries.
 The 4th or Garrison Company of Artillery.
 Two companies of Panjab Sappers.

In accordance with the guarantee, those of them who, on the 28th October 1861, were in employment in any department, are entitled to receive pension for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and for that under the British Government, under the rules for invalid pensions to soldiers in local or irregular corps.

CHAPTER V.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

SECOND CONDITION.—PERMANENT AND SUBSTANTIVE EMPLOY.

Section 17.—Service qualifies only if the officer holds a substantive appointment on a permanent establishment. Service permanent and temporary.

1. Service in an appointment which, though at first created experimentally or temporarily, eventually becomes permanent, qualifies. But this rule does not apply to the case of an officer who is entertained temporarily in one appointment and is afterwards transferred to another substantive appointment. Explanation.

2. An officer officiating in an appointment which is vacant, or of which the permanent incumbent does not draw any part of the pay, may, if he is confirmed without break of continuity, count service as if he had held the appointment substantively.

3. An officer, who holds a substantive appointment and draws substantive pay as a "probationer," holds a substantive appointment within the meaning of the Section. So does an officer who is on probation for a substantive appointment, if he is employed in a vacancy reserved for him pending probation.

Section 18.—If an officer of a permanent establishment is detached on temporary duty, on the understanding that, when the temporary duty ceases, he will return to the permanent establishment, he continues to count service as if he had remained on the permanent establishment. Permanent servant deputed.

Examples.—A Deputy Collector deputed to assess or collect the Income Tax.
 A Muharrir detached on settlement duty.

Section 19.—If the substantive appointment of an officer is abolished within the meaning of Section 47, but the officer is, at the same time, deputed by Government on *special* duty, his service continues to qualify.

1.—The speciality of the duty is the essential point in this case, and mere employment, in continuation of permanent employment, in a temporary appointment which happens at the time to be vacant, is not within the rule.

Section-Writers.

Section 20.—Section-writers in Bengal, the North-West, and Madras, and press servants in Madras who are paid for piece-work, are reckoned members of a permanent establishment, if—

- (1) they are employed, not casually, but as part of a fixed establishment; and
- (2) during the last 72 months of their actual employment they have been attached to one office uninterruptedly for 24 months, or it has not been through their own choice or misconduct that they have not been so attached.

Exceptions to the General Rule.

Section 21.—In the following cases temporary service qualifies :

Medical charge of Government Vessel.

- (a).—A surgeon, or duly qualified practitioner, in charge of a Government vessel may count that service if he is transferred from it to the unco-venanted medical service.

"Works" establishments, Public Works Department.

- (b).—Claims by officers of the Public Works Department whose pay was charged to "Works," before the issue of the Public Works Department Circular No. 6 of 1862, but whose employment was really of a permanent character, will, if the sanction to their entertainment was regular, be specially considered by the Government of India.

Customs Service, Calcutta.

- (c).—If the Collector of Customs in Calcutta, in transferring an officer from the Extra or Contingent List of the Calcutta Customs Preventive Service, declares that the transfer is made on the ground of good service rendered, the service on the Extra or Contingent List qualifies.

Settlement and Survey Department.

Section 22.—(a).—Service in the Settlement and Survey Departments named beneath, which are on a quasi-permanent footing, qualifies :

The Settlement Departments in Madras, N. W. Provinces, Oudh and the Panjab.

The Revenue Survey Departments in Bengal, Madras and Bombay.

The establishments of the Inam Commissioners of Madras and Bombay.

The Alienation Settlement Department in Bombay.

1.—This rule does not apply to officers engaged on the understanding that their appointments are only temporary, or that they will be liable to discharge after a short period of service.

(b).—In other provinces (and in the above-named provinces also, apart from the *regular* departments), settlement and survey work is temporary work, and those engaged in it do not earn pension. But service in the Settlement Department, in any province, and also service in the Malabar Escheat Establishment, Madras, qualifies if it is followed without a break by qualifying service.

1.—Deputy Collectors and similar gazetted officers, when not specially employed for temporary work, are not affected by this rule, as they count service independently of the particular department to which they happen for the time to be attached.

CHAPTER VI.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

THIRD CONDITION.—SOURCE OF REMUNERATION.

Section 23.—Service which satisfies the conditions laid down in Specification of sources. CHAPTERS IV and V qualifies or does not qualify according to the source from which it is paid.

Service is paid in the following ways :—

- A.—From General Revenues.
- B.—From Local Funds.
- C.—From funds in respect of which the Government holds the position only of a trustee.
- D.—By fees levied by law, or under the authority of the Government.
- E.—By commission.
- F.—By the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money.

1. Officers on establishments of Political Agencies are exempted from this Political Agencies. condition. But when their salaries are paid by Native States, they must pay to the Government of India a deduction of 12 per cent. in the case of superior servants, and 6½ per cent. (one anna in the Rupee) in the case of inferior servants.

This condition should be introduced gradually, whenever existing arrangements are revised. Officers of the Rewah Political Agency already pay 6 per cent.

A.

Section 24.—If the service is paid from the General Revenues, it Paid from General Revenues. qualifies.

Section 25.—The revenues of the Hyderabad Assigned Districts and of Mysore are part of the General Revenues within the meaning of the last Section; provided that pensions and gratuities for service wholly or partly paid from those revenues, shall be charged against those revenues wholly, or according to the rule of proportions, as the case may be. Hyderabad and Mysore.

1. The same rule applies in the following cases :

- (a).—Mamlatdars and Karkuns on establishments paid from the revenues of the Peint States.
- (b).—Government servants in superior grades transferred to service under the Municipality of Malcolm Peith which is under Government control.

Section 26.—When contributions are made by Railway Companies, or from Local Funds, or special sources, towards the cost of appointments and establishments which are maintained directly from the General Revenues, the numbers and pay being fixed by the Government of India, the establishments are treated as paid from the General Revenues. General Revenues recouped from other sources.

The following cases fall under this rule :

- (a).—The Shipping Master, Deputy Shipping Master, and their establishments, Shipping Master. at Bombay, and the Deputy Shipping Master in Calcutta, the expense of which appointments is provided for by shipping fees.
- (b).—The establishment of the Hooghly College and Collegiate School, and also that of the Elphinstone College and High School, the costs of which are recovered from private endowments. Hooghly and Elphinstone Colleges.
- (c).—Masters and Assistant Masters in schools established in Bombay on the old system (converse to the grant-in-aid system), whose pay was met in part by local contributions. The pension in this case is reckoned only on the share of salary paid by Government. Bombay Schools on old system.

Sehor School.

(d).—The establishment of the Sehor (Central India) School, the expense of which is reimbursed in part from local subscriptions.

Customs Establishments,
Bombay.

(e).—The following customs establishments in Bombay, the cost of which (including, in the case of some of them, six per cent. additional to cover cost of pension) is reimbursed by private companies :

Name of Establishment.	Monthly Cost.	Name of Company reimbursing to Government.
1. Jamseljee Bandar Custom House ...	159 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
2. Hydraulic Press ...	130 8 0	Mr. Ardaseer Cowasjee Modee.
3. Victoria Land and Press ...	321 0 0	Messrs. Remington and Company.
4. P. & O. Company's Dockyard at Mazagon ...	621 8 0	P. and O. Company.
5. Arthur Bandar Custom House ...	40 0 0	London Asiatic and American Company.
6. Frere Land and Pier Company's Bandar ...	178 0 0	Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Company.
7. Arthur Bandar Fort Press Company ...	59 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
8. Imperial Cotton Press ...	138 0 0	Narsee Keshowjee and Company.
9. Akbar Cotton Press Company ...	136 0 0	Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Company.
10. Arthur Bandar Custom House ...	59 0 0	Hormusjee Dadabhoi Doobash.
11. Powder Works Bandar of the Mazagon Land Reclamation Company ...	249 8 0	Messrs. Ritchie, Stewart and Company.
12. Messrs. W. Nicol and Company's Dockyard, Mazagon ...	235 0 0	Messrs. W. Nicol and Company, Agents of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

Jail Writers, Bombay.

(f).—Second writers in jail establishments in the Bombay Presidency, sanctioned by Financial Department Order No. 523, dated 4th June 1867.

Book-keeper, High Court,
Bombay.

(g).—The book-keeper of the High Court at Bombay whose pay is provided for by a three per cent. commission on invested funds.

B.

Paid from local funds.

Section 27.—Except as provided in the Sections immediately following, service paid from Local Funds does not qualify.

Discretionary power of
Government.

Section 28.—In the case of Local Funds which satisfy the two conditions following :

(1) that their income is derived from taxation, or other *permanent* source, and not from charitable donations, or voluntary subscriptions ;

(2) that the source of their income is under the control of Government ;

the Local Government may, at its discretion, treat the service as qualifying.

Explanation.

1. Taxes imposed by Municipalities are not under the control of Government, so that service under a Municipality cannot qualify for pension from Government. But there are, in the Bombay Presidency, some Local Funds administered by Municipalities, the source of whose income is under the control, not of the Municipalities, but of Government ; for it is not in the power of the Municipalities to abolish them or reduce their income. In these cases, if the first condition is fulfilled, the Local Fund would be within the rule.

2. In the case of officers of establishments paid from Port Funds, managed by Government, and not by trustees, the rule in this Section applies absolutely.

Pension charged against
fund.

Section 29.—Pension or gratuity for service under a Local Fund is paid from the Local Fund.

Mixed service.

* 1. When part of the service of an officer to whom such pension is conceded has been paid from the General Revenues and part from Local Funds, the pension is paid from these sources according to the rule of proportions. The Local Fund service may not be neglected, and a pension awarded solely for the service paid from General Revenues.

Pension Fund.

2. The Government does not guarantee the solvency of funds (such as the local educational pension fund, Bombay) formed by the subscriptions of Local Fund servants and established to provide pensions for them. (See Appendix C. Extract 1).

Section 30.—In the following cases, service paid from Local Funds qualifies for pension or gratuity from the State : Exceptions to General Rule.

- (a).—Government servants transferred to establishments under the Cotton Frauds Act, Bombay, before the receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch to the Government of India, No. 302, dated 16th December 1864, which directed their early re-transfer to the regular service. Cotton Frauds Establishment, Bombay.
- (b).—Servants of the Lithographic Press, Calcutta, transferred with it to the Alipore Jail in January 1860, and afterwards paid from the convict labor fund. Lithographic Press, Calcutta.
- (c).—Members of the regular Public Works Establishments, employed on local funds works, under the authority of Government. From the date of publication of this Code, this permission is restricted to Engineer Officers. Public Works Engineers lent to local funds.

C.

Section 31.—Service paid from funds which Government holds only as a trustee does not qualify. Paid from Trust Funds.

Examples.—Courts of Wards. Attached estates.

See Chapter VII.

D. & E.

Section 32.—(a).—Service in an office paid only by fees levied by law or under the authority of Government, or by a commission, does not qualify. Paid by Fees or Commission.

(b).—Service in an office paid by fees or by commission in addition to salary from the General Revenues qualifies.

1. Service as Administrator General, or as Official Assignee, does not qualify, even though (as in Madras and Bombay) the income from fees or commission is supplemented from the General Revenues. Administrator General, &c.

2. Nazirs on the establishments of Civil or Revenue Courts, who were wholly or partly by fees, are entitled to pension, unless the establishment on which they served is excluded by Section 14. Nazirs paid by fees.

3. Service as a Thoogyee (local collector of revenue) in Burmah, qualifies. Thoogyees.

F.

Section 33.—Service paid by the possession, in accordance with law or custom, of a tenure in land, or of any other source of income, or right to collect money, does not qualify. Paid by a tenure in land.

1. An officiating hereditary district officer in Kaira appointed under Act XI of 1843, if transferred to qualifying service, counts his previous service. Kaira hereditary officers.

CHAPTER VII.

OFFICERS LENT TO NATIVE STATES, MUNICIPALITIES, &c.

[NOTE.—The rules in this Chapter apply also to Covenanted Civil Servants, and to Military officers in Civil employ. See Appendix C. Extract 2.]

Section 34.—The following rules provide for the case of officers transferred, on or after the 14th October 1871, from qualifying service under Government to service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India. Provided that the transfer is made, under the general or special sanction of the Government of India, on public or political grounds, and not only in the interest of the officer transferred.

Transfers to service paid from Local Funds and not admitted under Section 28, and mere temporary transfers to service paid from Local Funds under which service is so admitted, are within the meaning of this Section.

Examples.—The following are examples of “bodies financially independent of the Government of India.”

Port Trusts. Courts of Wards.

Note* as to transfers before 14th October 1871.

[NOTE.—Before 14th October 1871, the date of the promulgation of the rules in this Chapter, service under Native States, Municipalities, or other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, did not ordinarily qualify, as it did not satisfy the first and third conditions of qualifying service. Unless specially exempted, or unless their case fell within one of the special rules stated beneath, officers, not being Covenanted Civil Servants, or officers of the Army, who accepted such service, ceased to have any claim on the Government of India in respect of pensions. The rules in this Chapter do not affect the position of these officers, and they must abide by the conditions under which they left the regular service. In the same way officers who may transfer their services in future will have no claim unless the transfer is such as is provided for in these rules.]

Special rules in force before the 14th October 1871.

1. Officers transferred by competent authority to service under Native States, for a purpose in which the Government is interested, count their service, as if it were under the Government of India.

The following cases are within this rule:—

- (a).—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.
 - (b).—Officers transferred to service in the Kolapúr school; the pension being chargeable according to the rule of proportions to the Government of India, and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.
 - (c).—Officers transferred under the authority of the Government of the Panjab to service under the Bhawalpúr State. In this case the charge for the pension will be shared by the Bhawalpúr State according to the rule of proportions.
 - (d).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.
2. Subordinates in the Revenue Survey, temporarily lent to Municipalities for duty which, though paid for by them, also promotes imperial interests, count their service as if it were under Government.
 3. Medical Officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals, count their service as if it were under Government.
 4. Officers transferred on or after 23rd April 1863 by the authority of Government, or their official superiors, from qualifying service under Government, to service of the following descriptions, count their service as if it were paid from the general revenues:

Service under the Courts of Wards.

Service in Jágir States in Bombay.

Service under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer in Bombay.

Provided that six per cent. of the salary be contributed to the Government of India, either by the officer himself, or from the funds whence the salary is paid. This proviso has effect from the 9th November 1870 in the case of service under the Courts of Wards, and from the 6th July 1871 in the case of service in Jágir States or under the Taluqdari Settlement Officer.]

Contribution required

Section 35.—(a).—From every officer transferred in the manner specified in the last Section, who does not wholly resign the service of Government, or who is not, for special and public reasons, exempted from the operation of the rules in this Chapter, a contribution shall

be levied of one-fifth of the salary which he receives from his employers; that is, he will receive from his employers pay and acting allowance fixed in accordance with the rules of the Government service, for the appointment which he holds or in which he officiates, and retaining four-fifths, will pay one-fifth to the Government of India.

(b).—In return for this contribution the Government accepts the charge for his pension or gratuity, and also that for his absentee allowances (except in the case of privilege leave, regarding which no arrangement can be made, and during which the contribution must be paid in the same manner as if the officer were on duty), in the same manner and to the same extent as if he were in the regular service of Government; save only that the calculation of pension, gratuity or absentee allowance is based only upon the four-fifths which he retains, instead of upon the full amount which he receives, of pay or salary.

1. With the special permission of the Government of India in the Financial Department, officers may make the contribution prescribed in this Section in respect of a part only, not being less than two-thirds, of their salary; provided that the pension, gratuity or absentee allowance will be calculated only upon four-fifths of the amount in respect of which the contribution is paid.

2. A Native officer may resign all claims to allowance during leave, other than privilege leave, and in such case the contribution required is 12 per cent. instead of one-fifth.

3. In the case of inferior servants to whom the leave rules do not apply, the contribution required is one anna in the rupee.

4. If the salary of the officers is disbursed at a Government treasury, the required contribution will be deducted at time of payment; otherwise the officers themselves must pay the amount directly to the British Government in such manner as may be arranged.

5. An officer whose services are lent or transferred, is not permitted to withhold the contribution upon condition that the time of his service so lent or transferred will not count for pension or for leave. He must either wholly resign the service of Government, or, unless he is specially exempted, make the contribution required by these rules.

6. The deduction made under this Section from the salary of a Covenanted Civil Servant includes the deduction on account of Annuity Fund. The portion which is to be considered as Annuity Fund deduction is equal to one-twentyfourth part of the salary remaining to the officer after the whole deduction; and until the Annuity Funds of the Madras and Bombay Civil Service are abolished, this portion of the deduction made from a subscriber to either of these funds, should be credited to the fund to which he subscribes.

7. No officer has any right of property in his contributions, or any claim upon Government in respect of them except to receive such pension, gratuity, or absentee allowance, as may become admissible to him in accordance with the rules of the Government service.

Section 36.—The rules in the last Section do not apply to the following cases:—

Exempted cases.

(a).—Teachers transferred to the service of the Chamba State. In this case the pension is paid by the Government of India and the Raja of Chamba according to the rule of proportions.

Teachers in Chamba.

(b).—Officers transferred to service in Kolapúr school. In this case the pension is charged, according to the rule of proportions, to the Government of India and to a fund formed by a contribution proportional to salary paid by the Chief of Kolapúr.

Kolapúr School

(c).—Assistant Opium Agents in independent Native States, whose pay is found by the Native States. In this case the pension is also paid by the Native States.

Assistant Opium Agents.

(d).—Medical officers lent to charitable dispensaries or hospitals. These count service as if it were under Government.

Charitable Dispensaries

(e).—Officers lent to Her Majesty's Government in England or to any Colonial Government. These cases are left for special treatment as they arise.

Colonial Governments.

CHAPTER VIII.

SUPERIOR AND INFERIOR SERVICE.

Section 37.—Qualifying service is divided into superior and inferior.

[NOTE.—The terms “superior” and “inferior” will henceforth take the place of “eligible” and “ineligible” heretofore used.]

Inferior service.

Section 38.—Service on pay not exceeding ten Government rupees, and service in the following capacities, is classed as inferior:—

- (a).—Messengers, orderlies, and peons.
- (b).—Boatmen and seamen.
- (c).—Artificers, (except as specified in Rule 1 under Section 39), handicraftsmen, and laborers.
- (d).—Inferior and menial servants of all sorts.

1. The following have been held to be included in these designations:—

- (a).—Priests and other officers employed to administer oaths, jamadars, sirkars, turnkeys, chaudharies of bazars.
- (b).—Maistries in the Public Works Department, distributors and pressmen in printing and lithographing establishments.
- (c).—Potadars (money-testers), weighmen in mints (except the Head-weighman), shroffs, daftaries, and muchies.

2. Tallaties (village accountants) in Bombay are, by the terms of their appointment, classed with inferior servants.

Superior service.

Section 39.—Service in capacities other than those indicated in Section 38, is superior service, except where any class of servants have been graded as inferior by the rule or practice of the Local Government.

1. The following also are classed as superior if their pay exceeds 10 Government Rupees:—

High Class artificers.

- (a).—Cutlers in the Medical Department.
- (b).—Artificers, Assistant Artificers, and Mounted Artificers in the Telegraph Department.
- (c).—Mint Artificers, if their occupation is injurious to health.

[NOTE.—For Dockyard and Military Artificers there is no rule; but the Government of India, in the case of deserving men of long service, recommends the Secretary of State to award special pensions.]

Gunpowder Factory, Madras.

- (d).—Workmen employed in the Gunpowder Manufactory of Madras, before the 28th January 1871, when they become permanently disabled by sickness or old age. These are admitted even if their pay does not exceed Rs. 10.

Divers.

- (e).—Divers (in consideration of the dangerous nature of their employment).

Vaccinators.

- (f).—Vaccinators in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies (including in the Madras Presidency those whose pay is Rs. 10); and in other Presidencies where the vaccine establishment has been re-organised in accordance with Financial Department Order No. 4646, dated 23rd September 1863, those retained after the re-organisation.

Book-binders.

- (g).—Book-binders (*i. e.*, those whose professional occupation is book-binding, and who are not mere daftaries).

Shroffs.

- (h).—Shroffs in Madras who were in the service on 22nd May 1856, and Shroffs in Bombay, who were really clerks, and whose designation was, under the order of the Court of Directors, No. 1, dated 22nd October 1858, changed into Karkuns.

Bazar Kotwals.

- (k).—Kotwals of bazars.

[NOTE.—On 14th December 1869 the following was declared to be the establishment of Kotwals of bazars in Bombay, and the officers who, on that date, filled those posts, may be classed with superior servants retrospectively in respect of service as Kotwal or as Chaudhary of any of the bazars enumerated:—

Poona (two), Belgaum, Deesa, Mhow, Nasirabad, Aden, Malligaum, Assirghar, Neemuch, Ahmadabad, Ahmadnagar, Sholapore, Hyderabad, Jacobabad.]

(l).—Commissariat Inspectors, Hospital Purveyors and Victualling Gomashtas. Commissariat.

(m).—Vakils attached to the Barr Infantry (Mysore). Vakils.

(n).—Workmen employed in printing establishments, except those whose work is purely mechanical, such as distributors and pressmen. Printing establishments.

(o).—Section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, in those months only in which their earnings exceed Rs. 10. Section-writers.

2. If an officer holds two or more offices, each of which is inferior by reason of the pay not exceeding Rs. 10, he cannot count service as superior on the ground that the aggregate pay exceeds Rs. 10, unless the offices were arranged, and their pay determined with the intention that they should be held by one individual.

Section 40. (a).—When the regular duties of an officer who bears an inferior designation are really such as are ordinarily performed by a superior officer, his claim to pension or gratuity should be specially referred to the Government of India. Doubtful cases.

(b).—On the other hand a person whose real duties are those of an inferior officer, is not entitled to pension or gratuity on the superior scale, merely because he draws pay under a superior designation.

Example.—A lithographic pressman charged for as a copying clerk.

1. In consideration of the low scale of pay prevailing in Mysore during the Native Administration, the Chief Commissioner may allow service, even on pay not exceeding Rs. 10, in offices which must have been filled by educated men, to reckon as superior service. (See Section 66, Rule 1).

2. A class of servants in the North-Western Provinces who were called "fotadars," but whose duties were really those of accountants, have been declared superior servants, under clause (a) of this Section. Fotadars.

CHAPTER IX.

PERIODS OF LEAVE AND SUSPENSION.

Section 41.—Periods of absence on other than privilege or preparatory leave are not reckoned as superior service. Superior service. Leave preparatory to leave on medical certificate is not reckoned as service in the case of an officer who has twice before had leave on medical certificate beyond India.

1. This rule applies to leave on medical certificate taken before 1856. Such leave was reckoned as service under the old rules, but is not reckoned under the new rules, the periods of service required by which are generally shorter. Leave before 1856.

2. Leave during recess on half pay, granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department in Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab, being allowed for public reasons, is reckoned as service. Exception.

Section 42.—In the case of inferior service, authorised leave is reckoned as service. Inferior service.

1. Leave not materially exceeding in amount that admissible under the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules may, if granted by a competent authority, be considered "authorised."

Section 43.—The time passed under suspension pending enquiry is reckoned as service in case of reinstatement. Suspension. If suspension is adjudged as a specific penalty, the time is disallowed.

1. If an officer who has been suspended pending enquiry into his conduct is reinstated, but with forfeiture of any part of his allowances for the period of suspension, this period is not reckoned as service. But the authority who reinstates the officer may expressly declare, at the time, that the period shall be reckoned.

CHAPTER X.

FORFEITURE OF PAST SERVICE.

Break in continuity.

Section 44.—A break in the continuity of service entails forfeiture of past service, except in the following cases :—

Leave.

(a).—Authorised leave.

Absence after leave.

(b).—Absence prolonged after the end of leave :

Provided that if an officer remains absent for more than a week after the end of privilege leave, his past services are forfeited, unless the authority whose duty it is to make the appointment re-appoints the officer and makes a declaration (to be communicated to the Accountant General) that his past services, or part of them, shall qualify. If he remains absent for more than a month, his past services cannot qualify without the special order of the Government of India.

This proviso has effect from 11th January 1869.

Suspension.

(c).—Suspension followed by reinstatement.

Abolition of office.

(d).—Abolition of office.

Transit.

(e).—Transit from one appointment to another.

Transfer to non-qualifying service.

(f).—Transfer to non-qualifying service in an establishment which is under Government control. The transfer must be made by an authority competent to sanction it; and an officer who voluntarily resigns qualifying service cannot claim the benefit of this rule. Transfer to a grant-in-aid school always entails forfeiture.

Mutiny.

(g).—Loss of appointment owing to the mutiny provided that the officer affected cleared his character, and was re-appointed as soon as a suitable vacancy was found for him.

Removal from office.

Section 45.—Resignation of the public service, or removal from it on account of misconduct, or for inefficiency, or on account of failure to pass a prescribed examination, entails forfeiture of past service.

1. But an officer who resigned the public service, before the 8th June 1863 in the case of superior servants, and before 1st September 1871 in the case of inferior servants, and was re-appointed to the public service within twelve months of his resignation, is permitted to count the service rendered before resignation. This rule can be applied to only one resignation in the case of each officer.

2. It is not admissible to grant to an officer pension or gratuity because he has misconducted himself, or because it is desired to remove him for inefficiency.

CHAPTER XI.

CONDITIONS OF AWARD OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.

Classification.

Section 46.—Pensions and gratuities are of four classes :

A.—Compensation pensions and gratuities.

B.—Invalid pensions and gratuities.

C.—Superannuation pensions and gratuities.

D.—Retiring pensions.

1. Gratuities are paid in single sums, and not by instalments.

A.

Compensation pension.

Section 47.—A compensation pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer discharged from the public service when, on reduction of establishment, his appointment is abolished.

1. Before a pension or gratuity is granted to an officer discharged on abolition of appointment, it must be carefully considered whether he cannot be provided for in some other manner. Heads of Departments, in forwarding to

the Local Government or to the Government of India, applications for such pension or gratuity, should invariably state for what reasons it has been found impossible to provide suitable employment for the applicant; and in the quarterly statements furnished by Local Governments of such pensions and gratuities, it should be stated in respect of each case, that it has been found on enquiry impossible to provide for the officer elsewhere.

2. The discharge of one officer to make room for another is not the abolition of an appointment within the meaning of this Section; the abolition must produce a real saving to Government in respect of the cost of the appointment. If it becomes necessary to discharge an officer in consequence of a change in the nature of the duties of his office, the case should be referred to the Government of India. Explanation.

3. An appointment, the pay of which is reduced as part of a general scheme of reduction, may be considered abolished within the meaning of this Section.

4. Deputy Collectors, Munsifs, and similar officers, who belong to the public service apart from their particular local appointment, cannot obtain pension or gratuity of this class, in consequence of the abolition of the particular appointment which they happen at the time to be filling. Graded officers.

5. No pension or gratuity can be awarded on discharge after the completion of a specified term of service. Excepted cases.

6. No pension or gratuity can be awarded for the loss of a local allowance.

7. If, of two appointments held by one officer, one is abolished, and the other retained, the case should be specially submitted to the Government of India. Abolition of one of two appointments.

Section 48.—If an officer who is entitled to receive compensation pension or gratuity, accepts, instead, another appointment in the Government service (whether qualifying or not), he will, if he subsequently becomes entitled to receive a pension or gratuity of any class, receive not less than he would have been entitled to claim had he not accepted the appointment. Transfer to an appointment of less value.

B.

Section 49.—An invalid pension or gratuity is awarded to an officer who, by bodily or mental infirmity, is permanently incapacitated for the public service, or for the particular branch of it to which he belongs. Invalid pension.

1. An officer discharged on other grounds, has no claim under this Section, merely because he can produce medical evidence of incapacity for service.

2. To prevent undue liability for invalid pensions no person may be appointed to a superior grade in the public service in India without a certificate by a commissioned Medical Officer, or by a Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, that he has no disease, constitutional affection, or bodily infirmity, unfitting him, or likely to unfit him, for the public service of the Government of India. A similar rule is enforced by the Secretary of State in respect of persons selected by him for service in India.

Section 50.—Incapacity for service must be established by a medical certificate attested as follows:— Medical certificate by whom attested.

(a).—If the officer submitting it is on leave in England, by the Medical Board of the India Office.

(b).—If he is serving at any Presidency Town, by the Inspector General of the Medical Department.

(c).—If he is a superior servant and is serving within a moderate distance of a station where a Military Invaliding Committee is periodically assembled, by such Committee.

(d).—In other cases, the local Government may either accept a certificate given by a single commissioned Medical Officer or Medical Officer in charge of a Civil Station, or convene a special Invaliding Committee at a convenient Civil Station.

1. If the pension applied for exceeds Rs. 100 a month, a certificate by a single Medical Officer should not be accepted as sufficient, if it is possible, without undue inconvenience, to convene an Invaliding Committee, or to cause the applicant to appear before a Medical Board.

Medical certificate what to contain.

Section 51.—The medical certificate must state in sufficient detail :—

- (a).—Whether the officer's incapacity for service is or is not permanent;
- (b).—The nature of it, and especially whether it is in any degree the result of irregular or intemperate habits.

Pension awarded accordingly.

Section 52.—If the incapacity is the result of irregular or intemperate habits, pension or gratuity cannot be granted; otherwise, it is for the Local Government to decide whether the officer's incapacity is such as to render it necessary to admit him to invalid pension or gratuity.

Officer to be at once discharged.

1. An officer who has submitted a medical certificate of incapacity for further service must not (except for special reasons to be reported to the Government) be retained in the service, pending the decision on his application for pension. The object of this rule is to discourage tentative applications.

C.

Superannuation pension.

Section 53.—A superannuation pension or gratuity is granted to an officer compelled by rule to retire at a particular age.

1. An officer in a superior grade, who has attained the age of 55 years, should be required to retire, unless the Local Government considers him efficient and permits him to remain in the service. As the premature retirement of an efficient officer imposes a needless charge on the State, this rule should be worked with discretion; and no officer can *claim* to retire on the ground that he is 55 years old.

2. An annual return of officers permitted to remain in the service after the age of 55 years, should be submitted in the subjoined form to the Government of India in the Administrative Department concerned :—

1. No.
2. Office.
3. Name of officer.
4. Present age.
5. Period of extension.
6. Grounds of extension and remarks.

3. In the Public Works Department, the above rule will not, until the 1st January 1876, apply to officers appointed to the Department before the 1st January 1871, unless they have attained the age of 60 years, or have been in the same appointment, grade, or class, for five years.

D.

Retiring pension.

Section 54.—A retiring pension is granted to an officer who voluntarily retires after completing the requisite period of service.

CHAPTER XII.

AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Section 55.—The amount of pension or gratuity awardable is determined by length of service as specified in the Sections immediately following.

Explanation.

1. An officer entitled to pension is not permitted to take gratuity instead.

A.—FOR SUPERIOR SERVICE.

Compensation and invalid pension.

Section 56.—Compensation and invalid pension and gratuity :—

- (a).—After service of less than fifteen years.—Gratuity not exceeding (except in special cases, and under the orders of the Government of India) one month's emoluments (as defined in CHAPTER XIII) for each completed year of service, and not exceeding twelve months' emoluments in all.
- (b).—After service of fifteen years and less than twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-third of the officer's average emoluments (as defined in CHAPTER XIII), and also not exceeding Rs. 2,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 3,000 a year in any other case.

- (c).—After service of twenty-five years.—Pension not exceeding one-half of the officer's average emoluments, and also not exceeding Rs. 4,000 a year if his average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 12,000 a year, or Rs. 5,000 a year in any other case.

Section 57.—Superannuation pension and gratuity :—

Superannuation pension.

The same in amount as invalid pension or gratuity :

Provided that if an officer's qualifying service have begun after the 20th January 1871, and after he attained the age of 25 years, the pension admissible as invalid pension is to be multiplied by a fraction, the numerator of which is the number of years' service completed, not exceeding 30, and the denominator of which is 30. The limit of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, or Rs. 5,000, is to be applied before, and not after, this multiplication.

Section 58.—Retiring pension :—

Retiring pension.

After service of thirty years.—The same in amount as the invalid pension admissible after twenty-five years' service.

Section 59.—In the following cases, the prescribed limits of Rs. 2,000, Rs. 3,000, Rs. 4,000, and Rs. 5,000, may be relaxed :—

Extension of the maximum.

- (a).—For officers whose average emoluments exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, and who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, or were, before the 6th August 1862, promoted to salaries exceeding Rs. 10,000 a year, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year; but in cases of extraordinary merit, pensions exceeding that limit may be allowed under the sanction of the Secretary of State.
- (b).—To officers who entered the service before the 19th May 1855, but whose average emoluments do not exceed Rs. 10,000 a year, the Secretary of State, on the recommendation of the Government of India, sometimes awards special pensions in excess of the limits, for "unusually meritorious services."
- (c).—For Native Judges (see Appendix B) who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, the limit is ordinarily Rs. 5,000 a year.

[NOTE.—The limits which may be relaxed under this Section, are the maximum money limits, and not the limits of one-third or one-half average emoluments.]

Section 60.—The full pension or gratuity admissible under the rules is not to be given as a matter of course, or unless the service rendered has been really approved.

Explanation as to full pension.

1. Where the service has not been thoroughly satisfactory, the local Government should make such reduction in the amount of pension or gratuity as it thinks proper.

Section 61.—In the following cases, certain privileges exist in respect of the length of service required for pension :—

Privileges in counting service.

- (a).—For educational officers of the following classes entering the service after twenty-five years of age, the periods of service for pension are, twelve, twenty-two, and twenty-seven years, instead of fifteen, twenty-five, and thirty years respectively :
- (1).—Inspectors of Schools.
- (2).—Principals and Professors of Colleges.
- (3).—Head Masters of Schools and Colleges.

Educational Officers.

To entitle an officer to the benefit of this rule the whole of the requisite period of service must have been passed in the grades specified.

- (b).—Officers appointed before the 8th June 1863 may (if compelled to take invalid pension) be permitted by the Government to count service for one-third or one-half pension according to the old rules : provided that they have not enjoyed any advantages under the new leave rules which they might not equally have enjoyed under the old. The amount of the pension must, however, be calculated in accordance with the rules in this and the following Chapters.

Officers appointed before June 1863.

Example.—An officer has served Government for twenty-one years, of which five years were passed before he was twenty-two years old, and two years were passed on leave on medical certificate under the rules of 1856. His service calculated under the rules is only fourteen years, the rest being excluded by Sections 12 and 41, and he would not be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b); but under the old rules (See Appendix B) the whole twenty-one years would count, and he would be entitled to pension under Section 56 (b), having completed the twenty years' service required by the old rules.

Native Judges.

(c).—Native Judges who were in the service on the 29th October 1866, and who were entitled to exceptional advantages under the old rules (see Appendix B) may count service for one-third and one-half pension in accordance with the old rules.

Lakhnow Garrison.

(d).—Uncovenanted officers who formed part of the garrison of Lakhnow during the siege in 1857 count one year's additional service.

Barrister appointments.

Section 62.—To the following officers, being barristers-at-law, or advocates of one of the High Courts of India, or of the Court of Session of Scotland, *viz.* :—

Judges of the Chief Court of the Panjab.

First Judges of Small Cause Courts of Presidency Towns.

Recorder of Rangún.

Secretary (formerly Assistant Secretary) to the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

Invalid and retiring pensions are admissible as follows :—

(a).—After six years and nine months' active service in one or more of the above offices, an invalid pension of £300 a year.

(b).—After eight years and eight months' such service, an invalid pension of £500 a year.

(c).—After twelve years' such service, a retiring pension of £750 a year.

1. Active service, besides time spent on duty, includes privilege leave, subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the officer is not on furlough or extraordinary leave.

2. In cases not provided for by this Section, the officers specified come under the ordinary rules.

B.—FOR INFERIOR SERVICE.

For inferior service.

Section 63.—For inferior service pension and gratuity are awarded as follows :—

(a).—Compensation and invalid gratuity :

Service less than 5 years,——*nil*.

5 years and less than 10 years, — three months' pay.

10 „ „ 15 „ — four „ „

15 „ „ 20 „ — five „ „

20 „ or more — six „ „

(b).—Compensation pension :

Service not less than 30 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

(c).—Invalid pension :

Service not less than 35 years,—half pay not exceeding Rs. 4.

1. In special cases, the Government of India grants more than half pay, but never more than Rs. 4.

2. For inferior service in Mysore no pensions are awardable, but compensation and invalid gratuities may be granted at the rate of one month's pay for each year of service, the pay to be taken at the average of the last three years. Inferior servants on the Sowar establishment and on the establishments attached to the Barr Infantry come under this rule.

3. To servants of the Mysore Palace establishment, the Chief Commissioner grants pensions at the rates prescribed in this Section; and he may grant compassionate pensions to helpless old servants not entitled to regular pensions. A portion, not exceeding half, of the pensions of these servants, may be continued to their widows, if they have no other means of subsistence, and no arrangement can be made to employ any member of the family.

C.—FOR SERVICE PARTLY INFERIOR AND PARTLY SUPERIOR.

Section 64.—If the service of an officer have been for some time inferior and for some time superior, he has the option of counting the whole as inferior service towards pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, or of counting so much of it as is superior towards pension or gratuity on the superior scale. Service partly inferior and partly superior.

Section 65.—If the officer was promoted from the inferior to the superior grades as a reward for meritorious service, the case may be specially considered by the Government of India.

1. This rule is to be strictly interpreted, and claims under it can be founded only on exceptional promotion, made out of the ordinary course.

CHAPTER XIII.

CALCULATION OF PENSION AND GRATUITY.

Section 66.(a).—The words “pay” and “emoluments” used in CHAPTER XII mean the pay and emoluments which the officer was receiving at the time of his retirement from service. Meaning of “pay” and “emoluments.”

(b).—“Average emoluments” means the average calculated for the last five years of service.

1. In the case of officers claiming the benefit of Section 40, Rule 1, “average emoluments” means the average calculated for the whole of the service necessary to qualify for the pensions awarded, excluding any excess service rendered before the commencement of the necessary period.

2. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been absent on leave with allowances, or has been suspended and reinstated without loss of past service, his emoluments shall, for the purpose of ascertaining the average, be taken at what they would have been, had he not been absent on leave, or suspended. But if the leave is reckoned as service under Section 41, Rule 2, only the allowances actually received during it should be taken into account. Periods of leave, &c.

3. If during the last five years of his service an officer has been for a period without allowances, or in inferior service, that period shall be disregarded in the calculation of the average, and an equal period prior to the five years shall be included.

4. If an officer at the time of retiring holds two appointments, in both of which the service qualifies, the pay and emoluments are taken at the aggregate of the two. But this does not apply to an officer temporarily holding, in addition to his own appointment, an appointment usually held by a separate officer; in such case only one of the appointments can be taken into account. Case of two appointments.

Section 67 (a).—In the term “emoluments” are included the following:— Definition of emoluments.

- (1).—Pay of substantive appointment;
- (2).—Personal allowance;
- (3).—Fees or commission, where they are the authorised emoluments of an appointment, and are in addition to a substantive pay; and commission in the case of a Thooogyee;
- (4).—Field allowances (*i. e.*, horse and tent allowances) of Surveyors and Assistant Surveyors;
- (5).—Charge allowance to Signallers in the Telegraph Department;
- (6).—Bullock train allowance in the Post Office Department.

(b).—Other allowances are excluded, such as—

- (1).—Local allowances ;
- (2).—Allowances given for duties performed in addition to the work of a regular appointment ;
- (3).—Messing allowances, working allowances, and provision allowances to officers in the Marine Department ;
- (4).—House-rent allowance, or estimated value of free quarters ;
- (5).—Tour allowances (to officers who accompany the Viceroy, or any Government) ;
- (6).—Allowance given in compensation for dearness of provisions.

Acting allowances.

(c).—Acting allowances are not included unless the “acting” service is counted under Section 17, Rule 2.

Deputation allowances.

1. When an officer in permanent employment is deputed on temporary duty, he cannot count the additional allowances obtained by the deputation. (See Section 18.)

2. But this rule does not apply to an officer deputed to service in the Income Tax Department, or to an officer deputed on abolition of his appointment, and by direct orders of Government, on special duty. In these cases the full allowances are taken.

3. When an officer is *temporarily* transferred to service not under the control of Government, and does not pay any contribution under Chapter VII, he cannot count, in respect of the time passed in such service, higher pay than he had at the time of transfer to it.

Section-writers.

4. In the case of section-writers and press servants admitted under Section 20, “pay” and “emoluments” mean the average earnings of the last six months of service. (If the gratuity is on the superior scale, this means the average of the last six monthly bills exceeding Rs. 10. (See Section 39, Rule 1 (o).)

“Average emoluments” means the average of the last seventy-two monthly bills exceeding Rs. 10.

Net emoluments only to be taken.

Section 68.—When part of an officer’s pay or emoluments is intended to provide for expenses incidental to his duty, that part should be excluded.

Examples.—When a sowar’s pay is intended partly to meet the expense of keeping a horse, the pay should be taken only at foot rates.

When a consolidated pay specifically includes tentage, travelling allowance, or house allowance, these should be deducted in calculating the pension.

The commission which a Thoogyee in Burmah obtains goes in part to pay expenses of collection and remittance of money. Account should be taken of the remainder only.

So also when an officer’s pay is given at two rates, a smaller rate during stationary duty, and a higher rate during periods passed on tour or travelling, the former rate alone should be the basis of the calculation.

1. Only emoluments actually received can be included in the calculation. For example, when an officer is allowed to count time retrospectively towards increase of pay, but does not receive retrospectively the intermediate periodical increments, these intermediate increments are not allowed in the calculation.

CHAPTER XIV.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Service books to be kept.

Section 69.—Every non-gazetted servant of Government, with the exception of Police officers whose pay does not exceed Rs. 20, and officers in the Post Office Department whose pay does not exceed Rs. 10, is required to keep a service book in which should be entered a statement of every step in his official life, each entry being attested by the immediate head of the office in which he is serving.

If the officer to whom the book refers is himself a head of an office (*e. g.*, a Deputy Post Master or a Sub-Inspector of Police), the attestation should be made by his immediate superior.

1. The opening page should be divided for entries in the following form :

- (1). Name of officer.
- (2). Caste or race.
- (3). Residence.
- (4). Father's name and residence.
- (5). Age.
- (6). Exact height by measurement.
- (7). Personal marks for identification.
- (8). Date of entry.
- (9). Signature of officer.
- (10). Signature and designation of the head of the office.

The entries in this form should be renewed or re-attested at least every five years.

2. The remaining pages should be divided for entries in the following form :

- (1). Name of appointment.
- (2). Whether substantive or acting, and whether permanent or temporary.
- (3). If acting, here state the substantive appointment.
- (4). Pay.
- (5). Acting allowance.
- (6). Date of commencement of appointment.
- (7). Signature of officer.
- (8). Character of officer.
- (9). Signature and designation of immediate head of the office.
- (10). Date of termination of appointment.
- (11). Reason of termination (such as promotion, transfer, dismissal, &c).
- (12). Signature of immediate head of the office.

No entries need be made in column 8 except when there is anything either good or bad to be recorded.

3. Leave of every description (except casual), periods of suspension from employment, and other breaks of service, should be noted with full detail of their duration, by an entry written across the page, and attested by the head of the office.

4. A service book in the required form will be issued at cost price as soon as possible to each person at present in the service of Government, in which he should at once enter all past particulars of employment so far as relates to the establishment in which he is at present serving; and the head of the office will attest the entries after verification from his office records. To servants employed at any future time, a book will be furnished by the officer appointing them.

5. The service books will be kept in the office in which each officer is serving, being transferred with him from office to office. They may be given up to the officers to whom they refer, if they resign, or are discharged without fault, an entry being first made to that effect.

6. The officer to whom each book refers is himself charged with the duty of seeing that it is properly kept up and all erasures in it must be properly attested. If the book is not carefully kept up, difficulties may arise as to verification of service, should the officer afterwards apply for pension or gratuity.

Section 70.—An applicant for pension or gratuity, not being a gazetted officer, should submit to the authority, whose duty it would be to fill up his appointment if vacant, his service book, and a statement of the following particulars :—

Application for pension, non-gazetted officers.

- (a).—The age of the applicant.
- (b).—List of appointments both substantive and acting held during the service in respect of which pension or gratuity is claimed, stating, when any appointment was only an acting one, what substantive appointment was held at the same time. The dates of the beginning and end of each appointment should be stated, and the pay and acting allowance drawn in each.
- (c).—Dates of beginning and end of each period of leave.
- (d).—An explanation of each break in continuity of service.

Verification of service.

Section 71.—The authority receiving the application should then, in communication with the Account Departments, verify the services claimed.

1. In cases of inferior service (regarding which the records of the Account Offices are sometimes incomplete), he should first gather from official records and other sources all the information procurable. In cases of superior service, it will be sufficient to gather, in the first place, only such information as is *easily* procurable.

2. The information thus received should then be forwarded to the Account Officer concerned, *viz.*:—

For service in ordinary Civil Establishments ...	The Accountant General of the province ;
„ „ the Public Works Department...	The Controller of Public Works Accounts ;
„ „ the Post Office Department ...	The Compiler of Post Office Accounts ;
„ „ the Telegraph Department ...	The Compiler of Telegraph Accounts ;
„ „ the Military and Marine Departments ...	The Controller of Military Accounts ;
„ „ the Forest Department ...	In Madras and Bombay, the Provincial Accountant General ; in other places, the Provincial Conservator ;

for information as to whether his office records bear out the applicant's statements. If there be any discrepancy, the Account Officer will detail the nature of that discrepancy : for instance, that the post which the applicant states that he filled during a certain period is shown by his registers to have been filled by another man.

3. If the service claimed cannot be wholly verified from the records of the Account Offices, reference shall be made to the head of the office in which the applicant states he served during the period in doubt.

4. If for any particular reason, verification from that source is not practicable, the officer receiving the application should take the affidavit of the applicant (on plain paper,—see General Stamp Act, 1869, Section 15, Clause 12), and should also collect such collateral evidence as may be procurable : for instance, certificates, such as those given by an officer to a subordinate on his leaving an office, and the testimony of contemporary servants.

5. The service will be admitted or rejected upon consideration of the whole evidence thus afforded.

Form of application.

Section 72.—After completing the verification in the manner prescribed in the last Section, the officer should draw up the application in Form A, Appendix A, and arranging with it all the documents relied upon for verification of the service claimed, in such manner that they can be conveniently referred to, should forward it, together with the officer's service book, through his official superiors to the Local Government.

1. He should certify in the application whether the character, conduct, and past services of the applicant are such as to entitle him to the favourable consideration of the Government. If the application is for pension or gratuity on the superior scale, he must be careful to enter all periods of leave, suspension, &c., which are not reckoned as service.

2. If the application is for an invalid pension or gratuity, the requisite medical certificate should be attached to the application ; but if omission has been made in this respect, the Local Government may accept a certificate bearing subsequent date.

Gazetted officers.

Section 73.—A gazetted officer should submit his application through his official superiors to the Local Government. The application should be drawn up, in the form prescribed in the last Section, either by the officer himself or by the head of the department in which he is serving ; and the rules under that Section apply, save that it is not necessary to have the service formally verified before forwarding the application.

Section 74.—The last officer through whom the application for pension passes should send it to the Accountant General, instead of forwarding it direct to Government. The Accountant General will, (after, in the case of a gazetted officer, verifying the service in the manner prescribed in Section 71), submit the application to the Local Government with a report as to the extent to which a claim for pension or gratuity is made out, and as to the rules applicable to the case. He will also certify the correctness of the calculations of service, and of pension or gratuity. Accountant General's report.

1. If the case is plainly incorrect or incomplete, the Accountant General should return it for correction or explanation.

2. In the Post Office Department, the Compiler being subordinate to the Director General, the application should go to him first, and to the Director General afterwards.

CHAPTER XV.

POWER OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTS AND OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Section 75.—In a case falling clearly and strictly within the letter of the rules, the Local Government may grant the pension or gratuity admissible. If an interpretation of the rules is involved, or if any indulgence not provided for by the rules is proposed, the Local Government should submit the case, with its opinion and recommendation, to the Supreme Government. Power to grant pensions.

1. The Governments of Bombay and Madras should, upon questions of pension and gratuity, communicate with the Secretary of State through the Supreme Government.

Section 76.—Quarterly statements of pensions and gratuities granted should be submitted by each Local Government to the Supreme Government in Form C, Appendix A (one for pensions, the other for gratuities), within a month after the end of each quarter. Quarterly Statements.

1. The statements of pensions and gratuities granted by the Governments of Bombay and Madras in the Military Department should be separate from the statements of those granted in the Civil Department.

Section 77.—All claims to pension and gratuity are considered in the Financial Department of the Government of India. But the other Departments exercise the powers of Local Governments over officers serving under their immediate orders. Quarterly statements need not be prepared by these Departments, but they should forward to the Financial Department copies of the formal application, of the Accountant General's report, and of the order sanctioning each grant. Government of India.

Section 78.—Pensions and gratuities in excess of the amounts admissible under rule, or involving any relaxation of rule, require the sanction of the Secretary of State. Secretary of State.

1. The Government of India ordinarily declines to pass any orders as to the pension to be granted to an officer until he actually retires. Memorials upon the subject, addressed prematurely to the Secretary of State, are uniformly returned. Claims by officers not retired.

CHAPTER XVI.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

Section 79.—The order sanctioning the grant of a pension or gratuity to be paid in India should be forwarded, with a copy Sanction of pension.

of the formal application, to the Accountant General of the province in which payment is to be made.

1. Pensions and gratuities (except pensions awarded under Section 62) must always be stated in rupees and not in sterling, even though they are to be paid in England.

Permanent payable order. • **Section 80.**—The Accountant General will then, in case of a pension, draw up a permanent-payable-order in Form B, Appendix A, and will forward it to the officer who is to pay the pension.

1. This officer will retain one-half of the order, and will deliver the other half to the pensioner. The pensioner is not to have access to the half kept by the disbursing officer, in order that there may be as little facility as possible for fraudulent personation.

2. Each payment made is to be entered on the reverse, both of the pensioner's half and of the disbursing officer's half of the order, the entries being attested at the same time by the signature of the disbursing officer. When the reverse of a permanent-payable-order is filled up, both halves should be returned to the Accountant General for renewal.

3. If a pensioner loses his half of the permanent-payable-order, the disbursing officer's half may be returned to the Accountant General, in order that he may issue a new order. The requirements of rule 2 will prevent any payment being made on the half alleged to be lost.

Pension when payable. **Section 81.**—Pensions are payable in India in monthly instalments due after the end of each calendar month.

1. Apart from special orders, pensions other than extraordinary pensions under CHAPTER XXII are payable from the date on which the pensioner ceased to be borne on the establishment, or from the date of the application, whichever is later.

2. The object of the latter alternative in the preceding rule is to prevent unnecessary delay in the submission of applications. The rule may be relaxed in this particular by the local Government when the delay is sufficiently explained.

Personal appearance at time of payment. **Section 82 (a).**—Unless specially exempted by the Local Government, pensioners must appear in person at the time of taking payment, and be identified by comparison with the permanent-payable-order.

(b). Female pensioners who are not accustomed to appear in public, and male pensioners who are unable to appear in consequence of bodily illness or infirmity, or are exempted from personal appearance by the Local Government, may receive their pensions upon the production of a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government, or by some other well-known and trustworthy person. In such cases the disbursing officer must take all possible precautions to prevent imposition, and must, before the first payment in each year, require proof not only of the existence of the pensioner, but also, in the case of a male, of his inability to attend in person to receive payment.

1. Disbursing officers are personally responsible for payments wrongly made, and should take every precaution against fraudulent personation. In cases of doubt they should refer to the Accountant General.

2. Respectable pensioners may be identified by the disbursing officer at his own house, instead of being made to appear at his public office.

3. If a pensioner or a person entitled to a gratuity dies, payment of any arrear actually due may be made to his heir. The payment may be made, under the orders of the Local Government, even if the pension or gratuity have not yet been sanctioned. If an officer dies before actually retiring or being discharged, his heirs have no claim to anything.

Certificate of non-employment.

Section 83.—Pensioners, drawing pension in India, are required to append to their bills a certificate as follows:—

"I declare that I have not received any remuneration for serving Government in any capacity during the period for which the above amount of pension is due."

1. In the case of pensioners permitted under CHAPTER XX to draw pension after re-employment, this certificate must be modified according to the facts.

Section 84 (a).—An annual return of pensioners in form E, Appendix A, should be sent to the Accountant General, from every office where pensions are disbursed. The Accountant General will submit them, after compilation, to the Government of India. Annual return.

(b).—The return is in three parts, (1) for pensions not exceeding Rs. 10; (2) for pensions exceeding Rs. 10 but not exceeding Rs. 50; (3) for pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

(See Appendix C, extract 3.)

CHAPTER XVII.

PLACE OF PAYMENT.

Section 85.—A pension is payable at any treasury in India, or at the Home Treasury in London. A gratuity is payable at any treasury in India. Payable at any Treasury.

1. Payments at the Home Treasury are made quarterly at the rate of exchange which is annually fixed for the adjustment of transactions between the British and Indian Exchequers.

Section 86.—Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once. Transfer between England and India.

1. Applications for transfer of payment from India to the Home Treasury should be made to the Accountant General within whose jurisdiction the treasury of payment is. If the transfer is admissible, he will grant a last-pay-certificate, forwarding a duplicate to the Financial Department of the Supreme Government (or, in Bombay and Madras, to the Local Government) for transmission to England; if not admissible, he will take the orders of the Government of India in the Financial Department.

2. If the pension is not wholly chargeable against the General Revenues, care must be taken to state on the certificate how it is to be debited.

Section 87.—A Local Government may, on application, and on sufficient cause shewn, permit transfer of payment from one treasury in India to another. This duty may be delegated to Commissioners of Divisions or to any higher executive authority. Transfer in India.

1. Copy of the order directing the transfer should be forwarded to the provincial Accountant General, and the Collector of the district from which the payment is to be transferred should be instructed to return his half of the permanent-payable-order. The Accountant General will then issue a new one to the officer who will in future pay the pension, or, if the officer belongs to another province, will move the Accountant General of that province to do so.

CHAPTER XVIII.

LAPSE AND FORFEITURE OF PENSIONS.

Section 88.—If a pension payable in India remains undrawn for more than six months, the permanent-payable-order must be returned to the Accountant General, and the pension ceases to be payable. If the pensioner afterwards appears, the disbursing officer may reclaim the permanent-payable-order and renew the payment, but the arrears cannot be paid without the order of the Local Government obtained through the Accountant General. Through falling arrears.

1. If the suspension of payment is attributable to error or neglect by any public officer, the Accountant General may direct payment of the arrears without taking the orders of the Government.

2. Arrears due to deceased pensioners are payable to the heirs within six months after the pensioner's death. They cannot be paid thereafter without the sanction of the Local Government.

Section 89.—A pension which has not been drawn for two years lapses, and can be restored only by the Government of India.

On conviction of crime.

Section 90.—Future good conduct is an implied condition in every grant of pension, and the Government reserves to itself the right of withholding a pension, if the pensioner be convicted of serious crime.

CHAPTER XIX.

COMMUTATION OF PENSIONS.

Rate of commutation.

Section 91.—Life pensions not exceeding twenty rupees a year may, at any time, on certificate of good health by the medical officer (Covenanted or Uncovenanted) of the district, be commuted at the following rates :—

Age of Pensioner.	Years' purchase of pension.
Less than 10 years ...	13
10—20 „ ...	12½
20—25 „ ...	12
25—30 „ ...	11½
30—35 „ ...	11
35—40 „ ...	10½
40—45 „ ...	10
45—50 „ ...	9½
50—55 „ ...	9
55—60 „ ...	8
60—65 „ ...	7
65—70 „ ...	6
More than 70 „ ...	Inadmissible except by special order of the Government of India.

1. If a pensioner whose pension has been commuted dies before receiving the commutation value, it is payable to his heirs.

CHAPTER XX.

RE-EMPLOYMENT OF PENSIONERS AND PERSONS WHO HAVE OBTAINED GRATUITIES.

After compensation gratuity.

Section 92.—An officer who has obtained a compensation gratuity, if re-employed in qualifying service, has the option of retaining the gratuity, in which case his previous service will not count for future pension or gratuity, or of refunding it and counting his previous service.

1. The intention to refund must be stated immediately on re-employment; but the refund may be made by monthly instalments of not less than one-third of the officer's salary, and not less than the whole gratuity divided by the number of months which have elapsed since it became admissible. The right to count previous service does not revive till the whole amount is refunded.

After compensation pension.

Section 93.—An officer who has obtained compensation pension, if re-employed, may retain his pension in addition to his pay, provided that the sum total does not exceed the pay of the appointment on abolition of which the pension was given. If his re-employment is in qualifying service, he has the option of retaining his pension (subject to the proviso above stated), in which case his previous service will not count for future pension, or of ceasing to draw any part of his pension and counting his previous service. No refund of pension intermediately drawn is required.

1. In the case of a section-writer or press servant (see Section 20) re-employed, the pay of the appointment abolished is taken at the average earnings of the last six months of employment.

Section 94.—There is no absolute bar to the re-employment of an officer who has regained health after obtaining invalid gratuity or pension. The rules in such a case as to refunding gratuity, drawing pension, and counting service, are the same as in the case of re-employment after compensation gratuity or pension. After invalid pension.

Section 95.—A superannuation pensioner is, by the nature of the case, excluded from re-employment. After superannuation pension.

Section 96.—Officers who have obtained retiring pensions cannot be re-employed, except on strong public grounds, and with the express sanction of the Government of India in the Financial Department. When so re-employed, they are permitted to draw pension in addition to full pay. There is not so much objection to the employment of such pensioners in service paid from Local Funds. After retiring pension.

No officer can be permitted to retire with the view of being re-employed, whether in the general service or at the charge of Local Funds, and drawing pension in addition to pay.

1. The rules in this CHAPTER do not apply to officers pensioned on the abolition of the Indian Navy. If these are re-employed, their service will be on exactly the same terms as if they had never been employed before. But so long as they are employed, their navy pension will be held in abeyance, except so much of it as is necessary to raise their total emoluments to one-and-a-quarter times the amount of the pension. If they have commuted their pension for a single payment, the same deduction will be made from their allowances as if they had not. Navy pensioners.

2. Nor do these rules apply to military pensioners in civil employ. The claim of such persons to salary, pension, and gratuity in the Civil Department are dealt with without reference to their military pension. But the pensions of commissioned officers other than "good service" pensions, and of the heirs of native non-commissioned officers and soldiers, will, during their employment, merge in their salaries. Military pensioners.

3. Civil, Military, and Naval pensioners also may, under the orders of the Local Government, be employed without loss of pension, on purely temporary duty, lasting for not more than a year.

4. If an officer of the Subordinate Medical Department, holding a civil appointment, continues in civil employ after he has earned his military pension, the pension remains in abeyance.

CHAPTER XXI.

SPECIAL RULES FOR THE POLICE.

Section 97.—The following special rules apply to the members of Police Forces constituted under the following Acts:

XIII of 1856 of the Governor General of India in Council.

XXIV of 1859 " " "

V of 1861 " " "

VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council.

1. The Trans-Indus Police Force, though not organised under Act V of 1861, and never possessing a Superannuation Fund, is on the same footing with respect to pension and gratuity as the regular Panjab Police.

MUNICIPAL AND RAILWAY POLICE.

Section 98 (a).—If the police of a town is wholly supported by, and under the control of, a municipality, the Government has no concern with their pensionary allowances. Municipal Police.

(b.)— But if the Government, being interested in the efficiency of a police force paid wholly or partly by a municipality or from the general revenues subsidised by a contribution from a municipality, undertakes the organisation and control of the force, as connected with, and auxiliary to, the civil constabulary, service in it is treated as service under Government, the contributions of the municipalities towards the cost of the pensions and gratuities of such forces being, for the present, undetermined.

1. The police forces in the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, and in the Municipalities in Lower Bengal, come under clause (b).

Railway Police.

Section 99.—In like manner the Railway Police on the East Indian Railway and in Bombay, though the Railway Companies contribute towards their cost, are a branch of the regular police, and their service in it is treated as service under Government.

1. In the Bengal Division of the East Indian Railway, the Railway Company pay six per cent., in addition to pay and salary, to discharge liability for pension. In the other Divisions another arrangement is in force.

QUALIFYING SERVICE.

Qualifying service.

Section 100.—Service in any of the Police Forces mentioned in Section 97, after the establishment of a Superannuation Fund in the force, qualifies.

[NOTE.—The Superannuation Funds were funds to which, with the exception of certain soldiers of the Sikh Darbar (see Section 16 (c)) and members of the Oudh Military Police, police officers whose pay did not exceed Rs. 20 were obliged to contribute. By these contributions they became entitled to pensions according to the rules of the several funds.

Officers whose pay exceeded Rs. 20 did not contribute, as they came under the operation of the ordinary pension rules.

By Act X of 1869, the Superannuation Funds, established under Acts XXIV of 1859 and V of 1861 of the Governor General in Council, and VII of 1867 of the Governor of Bombay in Council, were abolished. The Superannuation Fund which had been established in the Madras Town Police, under Act XIII of 1856, having been, by Act VIII of 1867 of the Governor of Madras in Council, amalgamated with that established under Act XXIV of 1859, was abolished with the latter. The Funds established under Act XIII of 1856, in the Calcutta and Bombay Town Police, are still in existence.

In the Police Forces of which the Superannuation Funds were abolished, the pay of the men was reduced, either individually or on the average, to its previous nominal amount, less the subscriptions to the Funds, the Government undertaking the liabilities of the Funds.]

1. Members of office establishments permitted to subscribe to the Police Superannuation Fund by Financial Department Order No. 3398, dated 27th July 1863, may count the service during which they so subscribed.

Exceptional privileges.

Section 101.—In the following cases, members of police forces have exceptional privileges in regard to pension:

Sikh Darbar Soldiers.

(a.)—Soldiers of the Sikh Government to whom service was guaranteed (see Section 16 (c)), and who, on the breaking up of the Panjab Military Police in which they had enlisted, were transferred to the Civil Police, are, if their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, entitled to invalid pensions at line rates for their service under the Sikh Darbar, and in the Military Police, and in the Civil Police.

1st Class Sergeants get pension as Havildars, 2nd Class Sergeants as Naiks, and Constables as Sepoys.

Oudh Military Police.

(b.)—Men who, after completing, on 3rd May 1861, four years' service in the Army, or in the Oudh Military Police, were transferred to the Oudh Civil Police, and were in employ in that force on 26th January 1864, are, if their pay does not exceed Rs. 20, entitled for their service in the Army, and the Military Police, and in the Civil Police, to pensions on the terms applicable to local and irregular troops of the rank corresponding to that which they may attain in the Police.

- (c.)—Men of the Mhairwarra Battalion, who were present on parade on 1st July 1857, and were subsequently transferred to the Ajmir and Mhairwarra Police, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line. Mhairwarra Battalion.

Section 102.—In the following cases service rendered before enlistment in the new Police Constabulary qualifies : Previous service when qualifying.

- (a.)—In the first two cases mentioned in Section 101, if the men subscribed to the Superannuation Fund in order to obtain the higher pensions admissible under its rules, or if, through serving on pay higher than Rs. 20, they have become entitled to the pension prescribed in Section 106, the previous service mentioned in Section 101 qualifies. Sikh Darbar Soldiers and Oudh Military Police.
- (b.)—Men of the Army transferred to the Police on the reductions of the Native army which were made in 1861, count their army service. Men of Native Army.
- (1.)—In February 1867 it was declared that this rule would be applicable to all future transfers to the Police on occasions of reduction of the Native army.
- (2.)—In the Panjab Police, men counting service under this rule, if they were faithful during the mutiny when their regiments joined the rebels, are entitled to pensions at the rates for soldiers of the line, instead of the rates of the Superannuation Fund.
- (3.)—Men of the Army who formed part of the garrison of Lucknow during the siege in 1857, count three years' additional service.
- (4.)—A man voluntarily taking discharge from the Army and entering the Police, cannot count past service.
- (c.)—Men who were enlisted in the Central Provinces Police in 1861, after discharge with gratuity from the Nagpūr Irregular Force, or who were transferred to the Police from that force, or from the Mulki Horse, count their service in these forces and also that in the forces of the late Raja of Nagpūr. Nagpūr Irregular Force.
- (d.)—Men of the Berar Police, recruited from the Hill Rangers, count their service in that corps.
- (e.)—Service in the 1st Bengal Military Police Battalion and service in the Oudh Military Police qualifies. Military Police.
- (f.)—Service in superior grades in the old Police (*i. e.*, darogas and officers of higher rank) or in any other department qualifies. Previous superior service.
- (g.)—In the North-West Provinces and Oudh, men count half their service in inferior grades in the old Police.
- (h.)—Men transferred from the Army to the Military Police in the years 1858 to 1861, preserved whatever title they had, at the time of transfer, to pension for army service. At the same time, service in the Military Police did not give any further title to pension, except in the cases specially mentioned above. Accordingly, men who possessed this title to pension for army service, and were transferred from the Military Police to the Civil Police, count their previous army service. Army service and Military Police service.
- (k.)—Pensions granted to men who count army service under the above rules will, if their service in the army was sufficient to entitle them to pension if discharged without fault, be a charge on the Military Department; otherwise the whole will be a charge on the Civil Department. Pensions service able. for Army charge.

Section 103.—Policemen on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, who re-enlist within one year after discharge, may, at the discretion of the Inspector General, count their service before discharge. Break in service.

AMOUNT OF PENSION OR GRATUITY.

Section 104.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation does not exceed Rs. 20, Officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20.

will be determined, as prescribed in the next Section, according to one of the following scales :—

SCALE A.

According to the rules of the Superannuation Fund of the force.

1. As the Superannuation Funds did not always provide for compensation pensions and gratuities, the following orders were issued with reference to the reductions directed in 1869 :—

- (1.)—Compensation pension and gratuity should be awarded at the same rate as the Superannuation Fund Rules provide for invalid pensions and gratuities.
- (2.)—But if the gratuity thus awardable is less than the amount (without interest) of the officer's subscriptions to the fund, the difference should be made up.

SCALE B.

According to the rules prescribed in CHAPTERS XI, XII, and XIII, for the calculation of pensions and gratuities for superior service, except that (1) all service after the age of 18 years qualifies; (2) in addition to the leave which, under Chapter IX, is reckoned as service, one year's leave in fifteen years' service, and two in thirty years' service, is so reckoned.

Section 105(a.)—The pensions and gratuities of officers of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay are regulated by scale A.

(b.)—The pensions and gratuities of officers of other forces are regulated as follows :—

- (1.)—Those who were members of the forces before the 19th July 1871—by scale A or scale B according to their election (which, by Financial Department Order No. 2091, dated 19th July 1871, they were directed immediately to declare).
- (2.)—Those who enlisted or re-enlisted on or after the 19th July 1871—by scale B.

Officers on pay exceeding
Rs. 20.

Section 106.—The pension or gratuity admissible to an officer whose pay at date of discharge or resignation exceeds Rs. 20 is determined by the rules which apply to ordinary service, except that service rendered after the completion of 22 years of age, and declared by this CHAPTER to be qualifying, is treated as superior service.

1. When a police officer, by promotion to a pay exceeding Rs. 20, loses any benefit as to pension or gratuity which he would have enjoyed had his pay remained unchanged, his pension or gratuity may be regulated as if he had not received the promotion.

Previous inferior service.

Section 107.—If part of an officer's continuous service qualifies for pension or gratuity on the inferior scale, but does not qualify under the rules in this CHAPTER, he may elect to receive, in lieu of the pension or gratuity admissible under the rules in this CHAPTER, such pension or gratuity as is admissible to him, under Sections 63 and 64, for the whole of his service both inferior and superior.

Example.—Officers who were transferred to the new Civil Police from inferior grades in the old Police or from the Military Police, and who are not entitled under Section 101 or 102 to count previous service, may obtain pension under this Section.

1. Officers who under Section 105 (b 1) have elected to abide by Scale B, will, if they take gratuity under this Section, obtain in lieu of the scale prescribed in Section 63 (a.) one month's pay for every complete two years of service, but not more than twelve months' pay in all.

Section 108.—Except in the case of the Town Police of Calcutta and Bombay (Section 105(a)), pensions and gratuities are to be calculated upon the net pay, *i. e.*, the pay actually received by the officer, and not upon the gross pay, *i. e.*, the pay from which were deducted the subscriptions to the Superannuation Funds (see note under Section 100); but this rule shall not be applied to any officer, who, on 19th July 1871, was entitled, by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, to have his pension or gratuity calculated on his gross pay, until he be either promoted to higher pay, or degraded, for misconduct, to lower pay. To be calculated on net pay.

1. Good service pay is not reckoned in calculating pension or gratuity except in the case of those who, before the 19th July 1871, were members of the Police Forces of Bengal (excluding the East India Railway Police) or the Panjab.

VERIFICATION OF SERVICE.

Section 109(a).—There shall be kept up for each district, by the District Superintendent of Police, a service roll in English, in which shall be recorded the date of the enrolment of each man in the constabulary, his caste, tribe, village, age, height, and marks of identification at the time of enrolment, his rank, promotion, reduction or other punishment, his absences on leave or without leave, the breaks in his service, and every other incident in his service which may involve forfeiture of portions of his service, or affect the amount of his pension or gratuity. Service rolls.

(b.)—The roll shall be checked by the vernacular roll and order book, and the punishment register, and every entry in it shall be signed by the District Superintendent of Police.

(c.)—In addition to the above roll the Inspector General of Police shall keep a record of all service on pay exceeding Rs. 20 (except that of gazetted officers), and shall verify the record annually in communication with the Local Accountant General.

(d.)—From this roll the necessary statements of service of all applicants for pension shall be prepared, additional proofs being collected, as prescribed in Section 71 in respect of any service rendered before enrolment in the constabulary which the Police officer may be entitled to count.

1. District Superintendents of Police should be on their guard against endeavours to retire on invalid pension by officers who are capable of serving longer. Medical officers should be very searching in their examination of the physical unfitness of the applicants for further duty; and, whenever the number of applicants for pension or gratuity is large, the examination should, if possible, be conducted by two medical officers.

POWER OF SANCTION.

Section 110.—Claims by police officers on pay not exceeding Rs. 20, to pension or gratuity only for the period of continuous and verified service in the force in which at the time of application they are serving, may, if admissible under the strict letter of the rules, be allowed by the Inspector General of Police, and reported to the Accountant General with the necessary particulars for identification. Sanction.

All other claims will be treated under the ordinary rules.

1. Claims to extraordinary pension or gratuity (see Chapter XXII), even though they may be provided for by the rules of the Superannuation Fund, are subject to the rule in Section 118.

2. The quarterly statement submitted by the Local Government to the Supreme Government, should contain particulars of all pensions and gratuities granted by the Inspector General as well as by the Local Government.

MANNER OF PAYMENT.

Section 111.—Payment of a pension or gratuity shall be made by the treasury officer of the district where the payee resides, on Payment.

permanent-payable-orders (in the case of pensions), and on the identification of the payee by the District Superintendent of Police; and special committees shall be assembled every five years for identifying the pensioners.

CHAPTER XXII.

EXTRAORDINARY PENSIONS.

A.—In cases of injury or death.

Section 112.—The following are the Rules for the grant of gratuities and pensions.

- (a) to men so injured in the execution of their duty as to be incapacitated for earning a livelihood;
- (b) to the families of men killed in the execution of their duty.

They apply to all persons employed to do the work of Government, whether permanently, temporarily, or even casually, and whether remunerated by a fixed salary, or (as miners in the Panjab Salt Mines) for piece-work. They apply also to village watchmen.

Section 113.—Pension or gratuity is granted only when injury or death is met in the performance of a duty which is attended with extraordinary bodily risk. The Government recognises no claims on account of loss of life or bodily injury resulting from an ordinary accident.

The following would be regarded as *prima facie* cases of ordinary accident:—

- A policeman falling from his horse.
- A policeman on escort duty killed by sun-stroke.
- A lascar killed by the snapping of a hawser.
- A laborer falling under a burden.

1. The Government recognises no claim on the part of widows on account of the services of their husbands. It is the duty of Government officers themselves to provide for their families, the more so that the Government assists certain funds established for the purpose of enabling them to do so.

Section 114.—A pension or gratuity is granted to the family of a man killed in the execution of his duty, only if he had wife, sons or daughters (legitimate), father or mother, dependent upon him for support.

1. To native claimants preference is given in the following order: son, widow, daughter, father, mother.

Section 115.—The amount of gratuity or pension is to be regulated by—

- (a) the character and service of the man injured or killed;
- (b) the nature of the risk undergone, and the conduct of the man in accepting it;
- (c) the nature and extent of the injury received;
- (d) the pecuniary circumstances and prospects of the claimant.

1. The Government does not bind itself to grant gratuity or pension in every case, nor, if it grants pension, to grant it for life.

Section 116.—Whenever a claim for gratuity or pension is made, the head of the office in which the man killed or injured was employed, will hold a formal enquiry, taking evidence on the following matters:

- (a) the circumstances under which the injury was received, or the life lost;
- (b) the relationship (in the case of death) and the pecuniary circumstances of the claimants.

Section 117.—The head of the office will then submit the case ^{Pension Roll.} with a report, through his official superiors, to the Government, sending (in the case of a man injured) the usual form of application (Form A, Appendix A) and (in the case of a man killed) a statement in Form D, Appendix A.

Section 118.—The Local Government may grant gratuity not ^{Power of Local Government.} exceeding six months' pay (which is ordinarily the maximum given), reporting the grant as in the case of an ordinary gratuity. If it deems a grant of six months' pay insufficient, it should report the case with a recommendation to the Government of India.

Section 119(a).—The Government of India grants pensions to ^{Power of Supreme Government.} the widows and children of policemen, or of village watchmen, killed in the execution of duty, not exceeding two-thirds of the deceased's pay. The grants are made on the principle of giving rather less than would be given in the case of a soldier of similar class killed in action.

(b.)—Otherwise pensions or gratuities in excess of the amount admissible under the last Section require the sanction of the Secretary of State.

B.—Military Service.

Section 120.—Officers and men, enrolled as volunteers, and having a military organisation, enjoy the same privileges in regard to compensation for wounds, as men of corresponding grades in the regular service, unless they are entitled, under the following rules, or under special conditions of service, to higher rates :

(a.)—Officers of the Covenanted Civil Service wounded in action while serving (under circumstances justifying their presence) with military forces, will receive such compensation as may be awarded by the Government of India, subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

(b.)—Other civil officers of the Government will receive compensation in proportion to their salaries according to the following scale :—

If on salaries of Rs. 500 a month, or upwards, as Captains.	
300	Lieutenants.
200	Ensigns.
100	Subadars.
50	Jamadars.
16	Sepoys.

(c.)—Persons not in Civil or Military Service, wounded in action while serving (as aforesaid) with military forces, will receive compensation according to their station in life, as compared with that of Military Officers, each case being considered separately on its own merits by the Government of India, and compensation awarded subject to the confirmation of the Secretary of State.

C.—Mutiny Pensions.

Section 121 (a.)—Widows of Uncovenanted Servants who have received pensions on account of their husbands having been killed in the mutiny retain half their pensions after remarriage. Their half pension is not increased on second widowhood.

(b.)—Daughters of Uncovenanted Servants in the Panjab, who have mutiny pensions "payable till marriage," receive, on marriage, seven years' pension as a dowry.

FIRST PAGE.

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.

1. Name of applicant.
2. Father's name.
3. Sect or caste.
4. Residence.
5. Present or last employment.
6. Date of beginning of service
7. Date of end of service
8. Length of service including breaks
9. Date of pension or gratuity applied for, and cause of application.*
10. [Average] emoluments or pay.
11. Proposed pension.
12. Proposed gratuity.
13. Date from which to commence.
14. Place of payment.
15. Age of applicant on this date.
16. Height.
17. Marks.
18. Date.

* If the application is for a compensation pension or gratuity, the nature of the change of establishment which has given rise to the claim should be fully stated.

SIGNATURE OF HEAD OF OFFICE.

SECOND PAGE.

Establishment.	Appointment.	Pay.	Acting allowance.	Date of beginning.	Date of end.	Period reckoned as service.	Period not reckoned as service.	Remarks.	How verified.	Remarks by Accountant General.
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	Rs. 10	...	1st May 1851	15th Aug. 1851	...	0 3 15	Inferior grade.	Under 22 years of age.	By Accountant General. See enclosure A.
Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 12	...	16th Aug. 1851	30th Sept. 1852	...	1 1 15	...	...	...
Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 15	...	1st Oct. 1852	7th May 1856	...	3 7 7	...	...	...
On sick leave	...	...	...	8th May 1856	7th Nov. 1860	...	9 6 0	...	...	...
Collector of Hooghly	Muharrir	Rs. 15	...	8th Nov. 1856	12th Jan. 1859	...	2 2 8	...	...	...
Out of employ	...	...	...	16th Jan. 1859	17th Jan. 1860	...	0 0 2	Resigned to join new appointment.	...	...
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan	Rs. 25	...	18th Jan. 1860	11th July 1865	...	6 5 24	...	...	...
Under suspension	...	...	...	12th July 1865	1st Sept. 1865	...	0 1 20	Suspension and penalty as judged by a competent authority.	...	...
Post Office	Deputy Post Master, Burdwan	Rs. 25	...	2nd Sept. 1865	3rd March 1869	...	3 6 2	...	...	...
Ditto	Ditto	Rs. 25	...	4th March 1869	3rd Dec. 1869	...	1 9 0	...	...	...
Out of employ by abolition of appointment.	...	...	...	4th Dec. 1869	1st Nov. 1870	...	0 10 28	...	...	...
Judge of Nidahas	Cler	Rs. 40	...	2nd Nov. 1870	30th June 1871	...	0 7 29	...	...	...
Total period of superior service ...										

Accountant General, Bengal. See enclosure C.

Post Office (Office of Supply of Post Office) See enclosure B.

By Accountant General. See enclosure A.

FOURTH PAGE—(DOCKET).

APPLICATION FOR PENSION OR GRATUITY.—

Date of application.

Name of applicant.

Last appointment.

Class of pension or gratuity.

Amount of pension sanctioned.

Amount of gratuity sanctioned.

Date of commencement.

Date of sanction.

THIRD PAGE.

REMARKS BY HEAD OF OFFICE.

- 1. As to character and past conduct of applicant.
- 2. Explanation of any suspension or degradation.
- 3. Regarding any gratuity or pension already received by applicant. See Chapter XX.
- 4. Explanation under Section 47, Rule 1, so far as the Head of the office can give it.
- 5. Any other remarks.

SIGNATURE.

CERTIFICATE AND REPORT OF ACCOUNTANT GENERAL.

CERTIFIED that (subject to the remarks below recorded) qualifying service in [*inferior or superior*] grades has been duly proved for years months days ; and that a [*pension or gratuity*] not exceeding Rs. , is admissible under Section of the Civil Pension Code. The calculations have been duly verified.

Accountant General.

FORM B.
(Obverse).

COLLECTOR'S BILL.						PENSIONER'S BILL.				
Place for signature of pensioner on the first payment made hereon.						NAME OF PENSIONER				
Class of Pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Personal identification.	Height.	Age when pensioned.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.	Class of Pension and date of order sanctioning it.	Age when pensioned.	Sect or Caste.	Residence.	Amount of monthly pension.
		Feet.	Inches.							
<p>No. _____</p> <p>SIR,</p> <p>Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ Pension, as _____</p> <p>upon the production of the duplicate hereof, taking from the claimant a separate receipt for the amount according to usual form.</p> <p>To the Collector of _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Accountant General.</i></p>						<p>No. _____</p> <p>SIR,</p> <p>Until further notice, and on the expiration of every month, be pleased to pay to _____ the sum of Rupees _____ being the amount of _____ Pension, as _____</p> <p>upon the production of this Bill and a separate receipt according to usual form.</p> <p>To the Collector of _____</p> <p style="text-align: right;"><i>Accountant General.</i></p>				
<p>NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.</p>						<p>NOTE.—Payment of this Bill is to be made only to the pensioner in person, unless specially exempted, or unless disabled from appearing by illness or bodily infirmity, in which case payment may be made upon the production of this order, and upon a life-certificate signed by a responsible officer of Government or other well-known and trustworthy person.</p>				

FORM C.

Statement of $\frac{\text{Pensions}}{\text{Gratuities}}$ sanctioned by the _____ in the _____
 Department during the quarter ending _____ 18 ____.

Column 1.—Serial number.

„ 2.—Name of recipient.

„ 3.—Designation of last employment.

„ 4.—Name of office in which last employed.

„ 5.—Character.

„ 6.—Period counted as service.

„ 7.— $\frac{\text{Average emoluments}}{\text{Pay or emoluments at time of discharge}}$

„ 8.—Class of $\frac{\text{Pension}}{\text{Gratuity}}$ granted.

„ 9.—Amount of $\frac{\text{Monthly Pension}}{\text{Gratuity}}$ granted.

„ 10.—Remarks (here note any cases where less than the full pension or gratuity admissible has been granted; also cases where the pension or gratuity is chargeable to other than general revenues.)

FORM D.

Application for an extraordinary pension or gratuity for the family of _____
 late a _____ killed in the execution of duty.—Submitted by the _____

Description of claimant. { 1.—Name and residence.
 2.—Age.
 3.—Height.
 4.—Religion, caste, or tribe.
 5.—Marks for identification.
 6.—Present occupation, and pecuniary circumstances.
 7.—Degree of relationship to deceased.

Description of deceased. { 8.—Name.
 9.—Occupation and service.
 10.—Length of service.
 11.—Nature of injury causing death.
 12.—Amount of pension or gratuity proposed.
 13.—Remarks.

FORM E.

RETURN OF PENSIONS PAID AT _____ DURING THE YEAR 187 - 7 .

Pensions exceeding Rs. _____ and not exceeding Rs. _____

	PRESENT AGE (LAST BIRTH-DAY) OF PENSIONERS.								REMARKS.
	Not more than 50 years.	51 to 60 inclusive.	61 to 65 inclusive.	66 to 70 inclusive.	71 to 75 inclusive.	76 to 80 inclusive.	81 to 85 inclusive.	86 and upwards.	Total.
1.—Number of pensioners in the list at end of last year. Heading 9 of year's return ...									
2.—Deduct the number transferred into the next period of age ...									
3.—Add the number transferred from the last period of age ...									
4.—Number from last year thus corrected for age ...									
5. { NEW NAMES BROUGHT ON THE LIST. By new pensions ...									
6. { By renewal after being struck off ...									
7. { By transfer from other offices									
8.—Total of headings 4 to 7, being total number to be accounted for ...									
9.—Number on pension list at end of year ...									
10. { REMOVED DURING THE YEAR. By transfer to other offices									
11. { By death or non-appearance for six months ...									
12.—Total of headings 9, 10, 11, being total number accounted for ...									

Notes.—Headings 2 and 3 show the transfer rendered necessary by pensioners passing from one of the periods of age into the next. Hence each entry under heading 3 will be the same as the entry under heading 2 in the next preceding column. Heading 6.—Should have any persons who, after being entered under heading 1, are again admitted to the list. Previous statements as having been struck off this list, on account of non-appearance for six months (Code, Section 89) are again admitted to the list.

APPENDIX B.

PENSION RULES OF 4TH JANUARY 1831.

RULES relative to the grant of superannuation pensions to subordinate officers in the Civil Department.

Subsidiary and supplementary rules of subsequent date are printed in small type.

Section 1.—Superannuation pensions will be granted only to the superior classes of public servants indicated in the annexed list.

[NOTE.—This list is not published, as the Code sufficiently declares to whom these rules may now be applied.]

Inferior servants, sowars, armed or organized peons, including jamadars and other ranks, lascars, boatmen, artificers, labourers, and menials are to have no claim to such provision.

Section 2.—With the exception of Native Judges and Law Officers, the applicant must have been employed in the public service for a period of at least twenty years.

Section 3.—The public servant, whatever may have been the period of his service, must be incapacitated for further employment, by old age, protracted ill-health, loss of sight, or other bodily or mental infirmity.

Section 4.—The character, conduct, and past services of the public servant must be favourably certified by the officer or officers under whom he may have been employed, and must appear to be such as to entitle him to the favorable consideration of Government.

Section 5.—Whenever it may be judged expedient to grant a pension to a public officer, whose case may come within the foregoing provisions, the amount of the pension shall be limited as follows:

Clause 1st.—If the period, during which the individual may have been actually employed in the public service, shall be more than twenty years, but less than thirty years, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-third of the monthly salary or authorised official allowances of such individual, calculated on an average of five years previously to the date of the application for such pension.

Clause 2nd.—If the period of actual service shall have been thirty years or upwards, the amount of the pension shall not exceed one-half of the salary, or authorised allowances of the individual calculated in manner above stated.

1. Pension may be awarded on the above scale, to persons thrown out of employ by reduction of establishment, without their being required to produce medical certificate.

2. In the despatch from Court of Directors, No. 18, dated 5th May 1854, the following further rule is prescribed:

“We authorise you to grant to any Uncovenanted Servant belonging to a class recognised by the present rules, who, though not possessed of medical certificate of incapacity, may be permitted to retire from the service and who can produce

unquestionable testimonials of a faithful, efficient discharge of his duties during a period of 35 years, a pension equal to half the average salary which he may have received during the last five years of his service. These pensions are to be regarded as the rewards of good service, they will not in any case be claimable as of right; and every pension, which you may see sufficient reason to grant, must be reported to us with a statement of the grounds of your proceeding."

RULES REGARDING SERVICE.

3. The period of service must be continuous, but a break between two periods of employment, if it does not exceed 12 months, and was not caused by dismissal from office for misconduct, will not prejudice the officer in whose service it occurs.

4. To the following extent leave counts as actual service:

(a.) All leave taken before the Uncovenanted Service Leave Rules of 1856.

(b.) The following leave taken under the rules of 1856:

Two out of three years obtainable on medical certificate.

Leave subsidiary to leave on medical certificate.

Privilege leave.

Leave on private affairs on half pay, (sec. VII).

(c.) Leave during recess on half pay granted to Native Surveyors in the Revenue Survey Department, Bengal, North-Western Provinces, and the Panjab.

5. Service before the attainment of 16 years of age does not qualify for pension.

RULES FOR CALCULATION OF PENSION.

6. "Authorised official allowances" include the following:

(a.) House-rent allowance, or value of official residence.

(b.) Personal allowance given as compensation for reduction of salary.

The following are not included:

(a.) Personal allowances otherwise than as above.

(b.) Horse and tent allowances.

Clause 3rd.—For Law Officers and Native Judges, the period of 15 years shall be substituted for that specified in clause 1st, and 22 years for the term mentioned in clause 2nd.

1. This rule applies also to Principals and Head Masters of Colleges and Schools, and also to Inspectors and Professors.

2. The concession granted by the rule applies only to cases where the whole of the prescribed period of service has been rendered in the privileged capacities.

3. Law officers are a class which now no longer exists. The designation "Native Judges" applies to officers in such positions as Principal Sudder Ameen, Sudder Ameen, and Moonsiff. Goung Gyouns in Burmah are also "Native Judges." Magistrates of Police and Judges of Small Cause Courts are not "Native Judges;" but a "Native Judge" transferred to be a Judge of a Small Cause Court will retain his privileges.

Clause 4th.—The rates of pensions shall be fixed on a graduated scale, within the prescribed limitations, with reference to the responsibility and arduousness of the employment, the degree of merit of the individual, and the nature and length of his service.

1. The limit of pension in ordinary cases is Rs. 5,000 per annum; but this is subject to the rules under Section 59 of the Code.

APPENDIX C.

EXTRACTS.

1.

From the letter of the Government of India in the Financial Department, to the Government of Bengal, No. 3177, dated 31st August 1871.

4. The references made in your letter to a proposed formation of a pension fund by deduction from salaries probably arise from the orders of this Department No. 940, dated 16th June 1870, which contained, as models, certain rules proposed by the Government of Bombay for the constitution of an educational Pension Fund there.

5. The Government of India, on a reconsideration of the whole subject, is disposed to withdraw the approval which it then expressed of the scheme set forth in these rules. There is an almost entire absence of data on which to estimate the amount of deduction which would be necessary to render such a fund solvent, and such calculation as can be made renders it extremely doubtful whether five per cent. is nearly enough to cover the contingent charge; and it is of course out of the question to guarantee from imperial revenues the solvency of any such fund. A pension fund formed by deduction from salary is, perhaps, objectionable also on another ground, namely, that it to a certain extent unnecessarily fetters the hands of the employer.

6. In the case, therefore, of local funds which will beyond a doubt be able, without embarrassment, to meet the pensionary claims of employes, it seems to the Government of India that it would be best, should the local Government think proper to grant to the employes a right to pension, to leave the pensionary claims to be met when they arise. And in local funds regarding whose position there is not the same absence of doubt, it would appear to be the wisest course to abstain from making any absolute promise of pension. The ability of such funds to provide any pensions which, on special grounds, it may be deemed desirable to grant, can be more easily determined when the claim is presented for consideration, than it can be at a time antecedent by many years to the actual accrual of the charge.

7. It might even be a matter for the consideration of the local Government whether, considering the peculiar constitution of local funds, it would not be well, especially in the case of such as are of uncertain solvency or stability, to credit to a separate account the capital value of any pension granted. The necessity of providing at once the entire value of a pension, instead of throwing the charge forward upon future years, would perhaps afford a useful check against indiscriminate recommendations by those who have the management of the funds.

2.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department, No. 4359, dated 14th October 1871.

The position of the Government of India, and the difficulty experienced by Native States and public bodies in obtaining competent officers without its assistance, frequently render it necessary for the Government, for political and for public reasons, to transfer its officers to service paid for from sources other than its own revenues. Such transfers would, as a general rule, be impossible if the condition were insisted on, that the officer transferred should give up his privileges as an officer in the service of the Government of India; and in the papers above read, the question is discussed what financial arrangements are proper to be made in the case of officers of Government lent to, or transferred to service paid by, Native States, Municipalities, and other bodies financially independent of the Government of India, such as Courts of Wards, Port Trusts, &c., and permitted at the same time to retain their privileges as servants of the Government of India.

2. The remuneration of officers of Government may be thus classified—

Immediate—Their pay and allowances while on duty;

Contingent—Their absentee allowances;

Deferred—Their pensionary allowances;

and such officers when lent to Native States, &c., though they obtain their "immediate" remuneration from the State or fund at the charge of which they are employed, look, for the most part, to the Government of India for their "contingent" and "deferred" remuneration.

3. It may sometimes be expedient, for special reasons, that the Government of India should bear such charges; but as a rule it is not so; and it is necessary to prescribe the conditions which should be imposed, so that such charges may be avoided, unless the Government, for special reasons, accepts them.

4. The Government of India have accordingly resolved to require, on account of every officer lent or transferred to a Native State, or a Municipality or other financially independent body, who is permitted to retain his position in relation to the service of Government, and his claims to absentee and pensionary allowances under the rules of the service to which he belongs, and with regard to whom the exemption contemplated in paragraph 3 is not declared, a contribution proportional to the salary which he receives and regulated on the following principles:—

5. In the first place it is to the officers themselves, and not to their employers, that the Government will look for the contribution required: any other course would be productive of difficulty and inconvenience.

6. In the second place, a calculation founded upon such data as are available shows that the cost to Government of the charges above classed as contingent and deferred, excluding, however, privilege leave allowances, is about one quarter of the amount actually disbursed in the form of "immediate" remuneration.

13. In the case of Covenanted Civil Servants the contribution of one-fifth required by this resolution, includes the four per cent. deduction to the Annuity Funds which will not be separately levied. The amount of the contribution to be credited to the Annuity Fund is $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of the full nominal pay and acting allowance, being one-twenty-fourth part of the amount retained by the officer after deduction.*

* i. e., the same as 4 per cent. retained out of 100.

This proportion, being one-sixth of the entire contribution, will be credited to the Annuity Funds, so long as they are maintained.

3.

From Resolution of the Government of India in the Financial Department No. 1586, dated 22nd March 1871.

The Governor General in Council has had under consideration the question of how to guard against fraudulent claims to pensionary allowances being put forward by strangers after the actual incumbents are dead.

2. The chief protection against such claims must be the careful testing by disbursing officers of each claim at the time it is presented.

3. But it seems advisable also that statistical information regarding pensions should be kept up, and for this purpose His Excellency in Council is pleased to direct that, from every office where pensions are disbursed, returns in the annexed form shall annually be made to the Account office to which it is subordinate:—

(1).—For pensions not exceeding Rs. 10.

(2).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 10, and not exceeding Rs. 50.

(3).—For pensions exceeding Rs. 50.

4. The Account officers should scrutinise the information thus received, in order that enquiry may be at once made where any remarkable longevity appears, or where any other anomalous features present themselves.

5. His Excellency in Council is well aware that there is great difficulty in exercising a check by this means on the action of local officers. The instances in any single disbursing office are necessarily too few to warrant the assumption that their departure from mathematical regularity requires any special explanation; and on the other hand, in the compilation of the figures of several offices, the effects caused by the perpetration of frauds in any one would probably disappear in the mass.

6. But while His Excellency in Council, in view of this difficulty in supervising this particular part of their work, confidently expects at the hands of local officers extreme caution in dealing with claims to pensions, he does not doubt that the information contained in the forms now prescribed will be found in both central and local offices to be of great value.

THE CIVIL PENSION CODE.

SUPPLEMENT A.

COVENANTED CIVIL SERVANTS.

[NOTE.—The rules in this supplement are already in force for the Bengal Civil Service. Their extension to the Madras and Bombay Civil Services is under discussion; but at present the members of these two services are not entitled to any annuity from the State. They obtain annuities under the rules of their respective annuity funds.]

Section 1.—Annuities and gratuities are granted to Covenanted Civil Servants of the Crown in India under the following rules.

“Active service.”

Section 2.—“Active service” includes the following periods, besides time spent on duty:

(a.) The interval between the date of an officer's first arrival in India and the date on which he joins his first appointment.

1. The date of an officer's first arrival in India is held to have been as follows:—

Before the 31st January 1868,—the date of his actual arrival in India.

From the 31st January 1868 to the 4th May 1869, inclusive,—the date on which he reported his arrival at the capital town of the Presidency to which he was attached; or if he was attached to the North-West Provinces, the Panjab, or Oudh, and had permission to come to India *via* Bombay, the date on which he reported his arrival at Bombay.

On and after the 5th May 1869,—the date on which he reported his arrival either at the seat of the Government to which he was attached, or at any other station to which he may have been ordered, or permitted, to proceed direct.

2. If an officer does not join his first appointment within the joining time allowed to him, the interval between the end of joining time and the date on which he actually joins, is not reckoned as “active service.”

(b.) Time passed out of employ on subsistence allowance in India, otherwise than on furlough.

1. If a Covenanted Civil Servant on his first arrival in India is unable, through bad health, to proceed to the seat of the Government to which he is attached or to any other station to which he may have been ordered, the Local Government in whose jurisdiction he is, may, on medical certificate, grant to him a subsistence allowance of Rs. 250 a month, for not more than two months. Time thus spent is not reckoned as active service.

(c.) Subsidiary leave of absence.

1. “Subsidiary leave” includes the corresponding “special leave” under the rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(d.) Privilege leave of absence.

1. “Privilege leave” includes the corresponding “short leave on private affairs” and “leave on private affairs” under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868.

(e.) Leave of absence within the limits of the East India Company's Charter, which counted as service and residence under the rules in force before the 18th June 1855.

(f.) Leave of absence on urgent private affairs granted before the 3rd January 1863.

1. Examination leave of absence is also reckoned as active service; but not more than twelve months can be so reckoned to any officer.

2. One year of leave of absence on medical certificate was reckoned as "residence" under the leave rules in force before the 1st July 1868. This is not reckoned as "active service," as a reduction of one year has been made in the period required to qualify for annuity.

Section 3.—Four per centum shall be deducted, at the time of ^{Deduction from salary.} payment, from the salary and other public emoluments, as specified below, of every officer :—

Bengal Civil Service	...	From every allowance except mileage allowance (at 8 annas or 3 annas a mile), and special rewards.
Madras Civil Service	...	From pay, acting allowance, subsistence allowance and leave allowance only.
Bombay Civil Service	...	From every allowance except house-rent, travelling allowance, tentage, and special rewards.

1. The deduction required by this Section is included in the deduction made under Chapter VII of the Code, and is not to be separately made.

Section 4.—An officer who has been twenty-five years in the service ^{Retiring annuity.} counting from the date of his covenant, or from the date of the despatch of the Secretary of State announcing his appointment (whichever may have been earlier), and who has rendered twenty-one years' active service, is entitled, on his resignation of the service being accepted, to an annuity of £1,000.

1. An officer may resign the service when absent in Europe on furlough. It is not necessary that he should first return to India.

Section 5.—An officer who, being declared by a medical certificate ^{Invalid annuity.} in due form, to be incapacitated for further service, is permitted to resign the service before he is entitled to an annuity under Section 4, is entitled to a gratuity or annuity as follows :—

- (a.) If he have been in the service for less than five years,—a gratuity of £500.
- (b.) If he have been in the service for five years or more,—an annuity of £150, plus £20 for each complete year of service in excess of five : provided that the whole annuity shall not exceed £450.

Section 6.—Annuities are payable, in arrear, quarterly, and to ^{Place and rate of payment.} date of decease.

Section 7.—Payment of these annuities and gratuities may be taken at the Home Treasury in sterling, or in India in Government rupees at the following rate :—

If the annuitant was a member of the Bengal Civil Service, 10 $\frac{2}{3}$ Government rupees for each pound sterling ;

If the annuitant was a member of the Madras or Bombay Civil Service, 10·65 Government rupees for each pound sterling ;

Transfer from the Home Treasury to an Indian Treasury, or *vice versa*, is permitted only once.

[NOTE.—The reason of the difference in the rate of exchange is to be found in the history of the annuity funds. The rates of exchange differ considerably in the various service funds.]

SUPPLEMENT B.

JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURTS.

[NOTE.—The following are the regulations made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of 24 & 25 Victoria, Cap. 104, Sec. 6, respecting the retiring pensions of the Judges of the High Courts. They were approved in the Judicial Despatch by the Secretary of State, No. 43, dated 11th October 1871.]

Section 1.—A Chief Justice of the High Court at Calcutta, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,800 per annum.

[NOTE.—In these rules, “actual service” includes the period during which a Judge is carrying on his duties in a High Court, also periods spent on privilege and subsidiary leave, and periods of vacation during which the Judge is not on “furlough or extraordinary leave.”

“Extraordinary leave” means any leave granted otherwise than under the rules made by the Secretary of State in Council of India, under the provisions of the Act of Parliament above quoted.]

Section 2.—A Puisne Judge of the High Court at Calcutta, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension, not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Section 3.—A Chief Justice of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, after an actual service of eleven and a half years as Judge of the High Court, of which period at least half shall have been in the office of Chief Justice, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,500 per annum.

Section 4.—A Puisne Judge of the High Courts of Madras, Bombay, and the North-Western Provinces, respectively, on the same terms as to length of service, shall receive a pension not exceeding £1,200 per annum.

Section 5.—A Chief Justice or Puisne Judge compelled to retire on medical certificate after six years and nine months’ actual service shall receive a pension not exceeding one-half the amount of pension allowed for the full period of service.

Section 6.—In the event of a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted Services, receiving a pension under these rules, he will not be entitled to any pension or retiring allowance under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively.

Section 7.—When a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, is permitted to retire before completing the full period of service entitling him to the pension of a Judge of that Court, he shall, on retiring, receive such a pension as he would be entitled to under the rules applicable to Covenanted and Uncovenanted Servants, respectively, reckoning the period during which he shall have served as Judge of a High Court towards his time for such pension.

Section 8.—Provided, however, that if a Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted or Uncovenanted branches of the Civil Service, shall be compelled to retire, on medical certificate, after six years and nine months’ actual service, he shall be allowed the option of taking his pension or retiring allowance either under these rules or under the rules applicable to the service to which he belongs.

Section 9.—A Judge of the High Court, selected from the Covenanted Civil Service, shall be required to continue his subscriptions to the Civil Annuity and Civil Service Funds.

Section 10.—If a Judge be transferred from one Court to another, the period he shall have officiated in the first Court shall count as service qualifying for retiring pension.

Section 11.—If a Puisne Judge be promoted to be a Chief Justice in the same or another Court, the time he will have served as Judge will count for pension, according to the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice will count for pension according to the rate of a Chief Justice's pension.

Section 12.—If a Judge of Madras, Bombay, or North-Western Provinces be promoted to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he will have served as a Judge will count for pension at the rate of a Judge's pension, and the time he will serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta will count for pension according to the rate of such Chief Justice's pension.

Section 13.—If a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces be transferred to be Chief Justice of Calcutta, the time he shall have served in the former capacity will count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of Madras, Bombay, or the North-Western Provinces, and the time he shall serve as Chief Justice of Calcutta, shall count for pension according to the rate of pension of a Chief Justice of the High Court of Calcutta.

SUPPLEMENT C.

CHAPLAINS AND ASSISTANT CHAPLAINS.

[Will be published hereafter.]

SUPPLEMENT D

MEMBERS OF THE PILOT SERVICE IN BENGAL.

[Note.—The following rules were declared in 1835.]

Section 1.—In consideration of a monthly contribution to the extent noted in the margin, by the pilots of the several grades towards a fund for pensionary support to their widows and orphans, the following pensions will be allowed by Government:—

<i>Contribution.</i>	
Branch Pilot, at	Rs. 40 a month
Master	" 20 "
First Mate	" 10 "
Second Mate & Volunteer,	4 "

Branch Pilot	...	Rupees 200 a month.
Master	...	" 100 "
First Mate	...	" 60 "
Second Mate and Volunteer	...	" 30 "

FAMILIES.

Widow of Branch Pilot	...	Rupees 100 a month.
Ditto „ Master	...	" 50 "
Ditto „ First Mate	...	" 30 "
Ditto „ Second Mate and Volunteer	...	" 15 "

CHILDREN.

Girls until 10 years of age	...	Rupees 14 a month.
After 10 years until married	...	" 20 "
Boys until 15 years of age	...	" 12 "

1. The widow of a pilot married to him after he became a pensioner, and the children of such marriages, are not entitled to the benefit of these rules.

Section 2 (a.)—Pilots are entitled to pension at the above rates on medical certificates by the Standing Invaliding Committee.

(b.)—A pilot after thirty years' actual service in India, if he shall have attained the grade of branch pilot, shall be entitled to retire upon the pension of Government Rupees 200 a month, or if below the grade, upon a pension of Government Rupees 100 a month, provided that in any period of three consecutive years the number of pensions so granted do not exceed four.

Section 3—To entitle widows and orphans to the above pensions, pilots are to forward to the Master Attendant certificates of their marriage, of the birth of their children and of their baptism, within one month after the occurrence thereof. Notices of death are in like manner to be forwarded to the Master Attendant.

Section 4—No widow who may have been legally divorced or separated from her husband for adultery, or who at the period of her husband's demise, may have quitted his protection and be living in a state of notorious adultery though not divorced or separated from him by law, or who, subsequently to her husband's decease, may be living in a notorious state of incontinence, nor any female orphan living in such state, shall be entitled to receive or continue to receive any pension under these rules.

Section 5—If a widow pensioner marries, her pension is to cease during her coverture; but in the event of her again becoming a widow, she shall be re-admitted to the pension to which she was entitled during her first widowhood, unless her second husband shall have been a member of the pilot service, and have been at his death of a higher grade than her first husband, in which case she shall be entitled to the pension of the higher rank.

Section 6—All pensioners under these rules are to make personal appearance at the Accountant General's Office on the first day of every alternate month, or to afford such other proof of their existence as the Accountant General may from time to time require.

Section 7—Widows and female orphans above the age of fifteen years are required to forward to the Accountant General's Office declarations half-yearly, in May and November, that they are not married, and that they have not been married at any intervening period. The declarations are to be countersigned by the executor to the estate of the deceased member of the pilot service, or pensioner, or by the guardian of an orphan, and by a member of the pilot service, certifying to the truth of the declaration to the best of their knowledge and belief. Forms of the declaration will be furnished on application at the Office of the Accountant General.

Section 8—Contributions to the pension fund by members of the pilot service who joined the service on or before the 1st July 1835, and pensions to them and to their families, will continue to be paid in Sicca Rupees. All other contributions, allowances, and pensions, will be paid in Government Rupees.

1. If pensions payable in Sicca Rupees are paid at the Home Treasury of the Government of India, payment is made at 1s. 11d for each Government Rupee, Government Rs. 104½ being taken as equivalent to Sicca Rs. 100.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Military Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 25.—*Fort William, the 10th January 1872.*—The following extract from the *London Gazette* of the 1st December 1871, pages 5435 and 5436, is published for general information:—
London Gazette, 1st December 1871, page 5435.

INDIA OFFICE;
30th November 1871.

Her Majesty has been pleased to approve of the following promotions amongst the Officers of the Staff Corps, and Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces, made by the Governments in India:—

* * * * *
To be Captains.

Lieutenant Colin Hubert Garbett,—dated 27th June 1871.

* * * * *

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, are republished for general information:—

No. 171.—*Fort William, the 11th January 1872.*—*Notifications.—Public.*—The Notification of this Department, No. 2931, dated the 15th June 1871, relative to the compulsory retirement of Uncovenanted Officers on attaining the age of 55 years, is superseded by Section 53 of the Civil Pension Code published under Financial Department Notification, No. 239, dated the 10th instant.

No. 12.—*The 11th January 1872.*—*Ecclesiastical.*—The Governor-General in Council has received with deep regret official intimation of the death of the Ven'ble the Archdeacon of Calcutta, the Reverend J. H. PRATT, on the 28th ultimo, at Ghazee pore in the North-Western Provinces.

The Governor-General in Council cannot allow the death of ARCHDEACON PRATT to pass unnoticed by the Government which he served so long and so well.

MR. PRATT entered the service in the year 1838, and was appointed Archdeacon of Calcutta by the late Bishop Wilson on the 6th October 1849.

Under the ordinary rules of the service, MR. PRATT would have retired in October 1867, but so efficiently had he filled his high office in the Church, that he was solicited by Government, with the full approval of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, to continue to hold it.

In adopting this course the Government was moved not only by its own appreciation of the Archdeacon's services, but by the strong recommendation of the late Bishop Cotton, who bore testimony to ARCHDEACON PRATT's eminent scientific attainments and university distinctions; to the active part which he had taken in the management of the Diocese and in the promotion of all good works; and to his personal piety and high Christian character.

At a later date Her Majesty's Secretary of State, in sanctioning the retention of ARCHDEACON PRATT in the service until October 1872, remarked—"I cannot refrain from expressing the high sense I entertain, in common with the present Bishop of Calcutta, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and your Excellency in Council, of the zeal and ability with which he has for so many years faithfully and laboriously discharged the duties of his office."

The Governor-General in Council feels assured that the death of the Ven'ble Archdeacon will be mourned by the entire Christian community in India.

By order of the Governor General of India in Council.

No. 13.—The Right Reverend the Lord Bishop of Calcutta has appointed the Reverend Brownlow Thomas Atlay, M.A., Senior Chaplain of St. Paul's Cathedral, to act as Commissary to His Lordship during the vacancy of the Archdeaconry of Calcutta.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Notification in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 15th January 1872, is republished for general information:—

HOME DEPARTMENT. NOTIFICATION. PUBLIC.

Fort William, the 15th January 1872.

THE Viceroy and Governor General has received through the Secretary of State for India the following telegram from Her Majesty:—

"The QUEEN has been much touched by the sympathy evinced by the people of India in the anxiety occasioned by the illness of the PRINCE OF WALES, and desires that your Excellency shall make this known to Her Indian subjects."

The Viceroy knows that this gracious message from their QUEEN will be received by the people of this vast Empire with sincere gratification. The Viceroy feels sure that with the universal feeling of affection for Her Majesty and Her Family, is mingled that of heartfelt gratitude to GOD, that HE has mercifully spared the PRINCE OF WALES' life, and saved The QUEEN from a deep affliction, and Her people from a great calamity.

This Notification to be transmitted to all Governors, Lieutenant-Governors, Chief Commissioners, Residents, Agents to the Governor General, and Native Chiefs and Princes in India.

H. L. DAMPIER,
Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 5th January 1872.—In continuation of the Notification of this Government, dated the 3rd October last, which was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the following date, it is hereby notified that the preliminary examination in English and the Vernacular, prescribed in rules 5, 7, 8, and 9 of the rules for the examination of candidates who have been permitted to appear at the ensuing examinations for admission to the Subordinate Executive Service, the Police, and the Opium Departments, will take place on Thursday, the 25th of January 1872.

2. The examination will commence precisely at 11 o'clock, and will be held at the Bengal Office.

3. On the results of the above examinations being known, those who have passed will be duly authorized to present themselves at the further examinations in the remaining subjects, which will take place in surveying and engineering on the 5th February and succeeding days, and in Law on the 16th February.

4. For the convenience of candidates employed at a distance from Calcutta, a second supplementary examination in the same subjects (viz. the preliminary examination in English and the Vernacular) will be held at the Bengal Office on Saturday, the 3rd of February, at 11 o'clock, immediately before the examination in the other subjects. No candidate will be admitted to this supplementary examination who has not been excused from appearing at the first examination on Thursday, the 25th of January.

5. Applications to appear at the supplementary examination by candidates who have not already been authorized to do so, should be made to the Secretary to Government, Appointment Department, on or before the 18th January.

6. Candidates for the preliminary examination on the 25th January, who have been informed that their applications have been accepted, and that they have been admitted to the examination, should present themselves at the Bengal Office, Appointment Department, between the hours of 2 P.M. and 4 P.M., on the 24th instant, when their certificates will be scrutinized and final sanction to appear at the examination given.

H. L. DAMPIER,

Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Judicial and Political Departments.

No. 70J.

APPOINTMENTS

The 10th January 1872.—Baboo Baney Madhub Shome to be a visitor of the Lunatic Asylum at Dacca, under Section 2, Act XXXVI. of 1858.

Mr. Frederick Wyer to be Vice-Chairman of the Municipal Commissioners for the town of Puneah.

Assistant Surgeon Joseph O'Brien to have medical charge of the Civil Station of Shillong, in addition to his Military duties, with effect from the forenoon of the 29th October last, the date on which he relieved Surgeon Augustus Keppel Reed.

The following gentlemen to be Municipal Commissioners for the town of Burdwan:—

Baboo Gopeenath Shaha.

„ Kassenath Das.

„ Ramlall Mookerjee.

The 11th January 1872.—Mr. Edward Melian Showers to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the forenoon of the 6th November last, the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the District Police of Patna.

Mr. Thomas Gwyther Charles to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th December 1871, the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the District Police of Chumparun.

The 12th January 1872.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Pooree:—

Mohunt Mohun Das.

Baboo Kedarnath Dutt.

„ Nundkishore Das.

Mohunt Hurrigrib Das.

Baboo Ramgopal Chatterjee.

Baboo Surbessur Mozoomdar to officiate as Moonsiff of Madargunge, in Mymensing, during the absence, on leave, of Baboo Gour Chunder Das, or until further orders.

The 13th January 1872.—The following gentlemen to be members of the Committee for the management of the Charitable Dispensary at Baraset:—

The Moonsiff of Baraset.

Baboo Ranchunder Chatterjee.

„ Russick Lall Banerjee.

Baboo Brindaban Chunder Chatterjee to be Secretary to the Committee.

Mr. John Briscoe Birch to officiate in the First Grade of Assistant Superintendents of Police from the 1st instant, the date on which he was relieved of the charge of the District Police of Balasore.

The 15th January 1872.—Baboo Khetternath Bose to be a Moonsiff of the Third Grade, and to be Moonsiff of Jamalpore, in Mymensing, *vice* Baboo Bhoynb Chunder Kur, retired. Baboo Khetternath Bose will officiate as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Jessore, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Baboo Brojomohun Dutt, or until further orders.

Moulvie Imdad Ali to be Subordinate Judge of Gya.

Mr. Samuel Wright to be additional Subordinate Judge of Burdwan.

Baboo Grish Chunder Ghose to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Mozufferpore, and to be Subordinate Judge of Tirhoot.

Mr. Wilfred Lucas Healey, B.A., to be Inspector-General of Jails, Lower Provinces, with effect from the date of Dr. J. Fawcus' death.

The 16th January 1872.—Sub-Assistant Surgeon Abinash Chunder Banerjee to have temporary medical charge of the Sub-division of Cutwa and of the Charitable Dispensary there, with effect from the date on which he relieved Sub-Assistant Surgeon Chundernath Biswas.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 15th January 1872.—Mr. James Horatio Reilly, District Superintendent of Police, on special duty, for one month, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules,

NOTIFICATIONS.

The 10th January 1872.—The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to accept the resignation tendered by the Reverend Andrew William Roche Quinlan of his appointment as a Municipal Commissioner for the town of Howrah.

The 13th January 1872.—Mr. David Josiah Poole, Assistant Superintendent of Police, having returned to duty, the unexpired portion of his leave is cancelled.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 9th January 1872.—Erratum.—In the Notification dated 1st June 1871, and published at page 1192 of the *Calcutta Gazette*, regarding the prevention of the spread of cholera in the interior of tea districts, for Durrung, read Debrooghur as one of the stations in which cholera camps had been established.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1872.—It is hereby notified that the Lieutenant-Governor has sanctioned the transfer of the following villages, situate within the police jurisdiction of thanmah Ondah, in the district of Bancoorah, from the jurisdiction of the Moonsiff of Bancoorah to that of the Moonsiff of Ondah. The transfer will take effect from the 1st March 1872:—

Villages.

Nittanundpore.	Balyàrah.	
Ræedihy.	Shalyhun.	
Dull-dully.	Monypore.	
Kurlance.	Namo Shalyheen.	
Nurraynpore.	Bhadooahole.	
Dhândah.	Kotâlpore.	
Mândarbony.	Santore.	
Poonyshole.	Notoongram.	
Nedâshân.	Pithâbhoomriah.	
Louriah.	Drygram.	
Bholia.	Bickrumpore.	
Bâoonchiâh.	Mooracattâ.	
Doobràcone.	Topobân.	
Notoongram.	Beersingpore.	
Shahëbgunge.	Hurryhurpore.	
Ashnâsole.	Shæerbakhra	Baly-
Noruttumpore.	gooma.	
Binâudnugur.	Gooeenoondy.	
Koeilpore.	Pâhârpore.	
Doondiah Kistonuggur.	Rushiârah.	
Baleegoomah.	Nishchintopore.	
Amadoho.	Beharjooriah.	
Digshooly.	Ittapanchriah.	
Heerapore.	Jaw-bariah.	
Brindabony.	Shalghattah.	
Moochyâgorah.	Bheempore.	
Lodenâ.	Gourmohunpore.	
Mankhâmâr.	Shonatapul.	
Bashooarâ.	Dhobony.	
Modunpore.	Patliâchândpore.	
Komlâ.	Nohary.	
Dhogurryâh.	Pattun-heer.	
Changakând.	Kanklâshy.	
Akarriah.	Pâulpârah.	
Beerbând.	Hatbarry.	
Mâlâtore.	Moorràh.	
Soorpânuggur.		

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 16th January 1872.—The Declaration published at page 939 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 12th April 1871 for the acquisition under the provisions of Act X. of 1870 of the plot of land within Kisto Baboo's Garden, situated on the north side of the Government Cutcherries within the Municipal limits of the town of Burdwan, which was required for the construction of public latrine, is hereby cancelled.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, in the Home Department, is republished for general information:—

No. 33.—Fort William, the 8th January 1872.—Notification.—Judicial.—Mr. J. Pitt Kennedy resumed charge of his duties as Standing Counsel for the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal on the 4th instant.

RIVERS THOMPSON,
Offg. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

Public Works Department,—Bengal.

ESTABLISHMENT.

No. 13.

The 9th January 1872.

Notification.—The Notification No. 1, dated 2nd January 1872, transferring Baboo Ramessur Nath, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, from the General to the Irrigation Branch, is cancelled.

No. 14.

Transfer.—Baboo Soodan Chunder Patnaik, Assistant Engineer, Third Grade, attached to the Burrakur Division, is transferred from the General to the Irrigation Branch.

No. 15.

The 12th January 1872.

Leave of Absence.—Captain C. N. Judge, R.E., Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Darjeeling Division, is allowed privilege leave for two months and fourteen days.

No. 16.

Appointment.—Mr. A. H. Tyndall, Assistant Engineer, First Grade, attached to the First Presidency Division, to officiate as Executive Engineer of the Darjeeling Division, during the absence, on privilege leave, of Captain Judge, or until further orders.

No. 17.

Transfer.—Mr. J. Bradshaw, Overseer, First Grade, attached to the Berhampore Division, is transferred from the Imperial to the Local Establishment, and posted to the Nuddea (Local) Rivers Division.

No. 18.

The 13th January 1872.

Mr. F. Hembrough, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Ramghur to the Girbidee Road Division.

No. 19.

The 15th January 1872.

Notification.—Mr. W. H. Wells, Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, assumed charge of the Cuttack Division on the 1st January 1872, before noon.

No. 20.

The following Orders issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, are republished for information :—

No. 22 of the 10th January 1872.—The following is published in supersession of Rule XIII of the Public Works Department Notification No. 341 of 7th October 1870, regarding the salaries of Officers of the Engineer Establishment :—

XIII.—Military Officers other than Royal Engineers now in the Department, who entered the British or Indian Army before 1859, to have the option of remaining on their present conditions as to staff and maximum salaries, or of accepting the new scale of salaries; the declaration of choice to be made at once. Officers who entered the Army in 1859 and subsequently to be placed on the consolidated scale.

No. 27 of the 12th January 1872.—Mr. T. Wood, Assistant Controller, First Grade, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Controller in Bengal, during the absence of Mr. W. A. Billings, or until further orders.

No. 21.

Corrigendum.—In Notification No. 4, dated 3rd January 1872, omit the word “south.”

LOCAL.—COMMUNICATIONS.

No. 22.

The 16th January 1872.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for extending the breadth of the road running from the Cooly Depôt of Mouzah Ombicapore to Mouzah Bowalpore, called or known as Chatta-hawar road of Pergunnah Barakpar, in the district of Cachar, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land 2 miles in length and 20 feet in breadth, and measuring, more or less, about 1 hal, 7 kears, 2 powas, 2 jaits, 10 puns, 12 gundas, is required within the aforesaid district of Cachar.

A plan of the land has been made, and may be inspected at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 23.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for extending the breadth of the road running through the Mouzahs Ombicapore, North Krishnapore, and Konockpore, called or known as Nagdirgram road, in Pergunnah Barakpar, in the district of

Cachar, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land 3 miles, 959 yards, 2 feet in length, and 20 feet in breadth, and measuring, more or less, about 8 kears, 5 jaits, 10 puns, and 4 gundas, is required within the aforesaid district of Cachar.

A plan of the land has been made, and may be inspected at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 24.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for extending the breadth of the old existing road from Kattagong Bridge to the mouth of the river Jatinga, called or known as Burkhala road, which runs through Mouzahs Tarapore, Toopkhana, Rameeghat, Ujangram, and Niz Joynugger, of Pergunnahs Barakpar and Joynugger, in the district of Cachar, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land 5 miles, 320 yards in length, and 20 feet in breadth, and measuring, more or less, about 2 hals, 9 kears, 1 powa, 4 jaits, 6 puns, 4 gundas, and 1 raik, is required within the aforesaid district of Cachar.

A plan of the land has been made, and may be inspected at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 25.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for the construction of a road running from Mouzah Niz Joynugger of Pergunnah Joynugger up to the place where Kharoakhall of Mouzah Natwanpore joins the river Barak in Pergunnah Jalalpore *via* Mouzahs Niz Joynugger, Doobag, Sharail, Krishnapore, and Bhyrubpore of Pergunnah Joynugger; Mouzahs Burjatrapore and Chandpore of Pergunnah Jatra-pore; Mouzahs Bhangarpar, Shantegram, Behara, and Boorungah of Pergunnah Bikrumpore; Mouzahs Karkoria, Bhangarpar, Dhumkur, Luckipore, and Brahmangram of Pergunnah Kallaine; Mouzahs Khalena Paikan, Chundipore, Rajeshurpore, Talkur, and Mohadebpore of Pergunnah Goomra; and Mouzahs Kaoshurkool, Terapore, Goomragram, and Natwanpore of Pergunnah Jalalpore, in the district of Cachar, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land 22 miles, 540 yards in length, and 50 feet in breadth, and measuring, more or less, about 27 hals, 5 kears, 2 powas, 6 joits, 3 puns, 15 gundas, is required within the aforesaid district of Cachar.

A plan of the land has been made, and may be inspected at the Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 26.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for constructing the 2nd Section of the Tantibund road in the villages of Khalishpore, Patuwa, Doobilah, Koladee, Parchithlia, Nuldoh, Chuck Doobilah, Narihata, Pergunnah Islampore, and Mohadeb-pore, Peepree, Sreepore, Turuf Kaimkollah and Bobrakhaalee, Pergunnah Bazooraah Nazirpore, Zillah Pubna, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 92 beegahs and 5½ cottahs of standard measurement, about 3,100 feet in length and 46 feet in breadth, and continuing from the western end of the 1st Section of the said Tantibund road to the eastern end of the Government old pool or bund on the Pubna and Dogatchee road, is required within the aforesaid villages of Khalishpore, Patuwa, Doobilah, Koladee, Parchithlia, Nuldoh, Chuck Doobilah, Narihata, Mohadeb-pore, Peepree, Sreepore, Turuf Kaimkollah and Bobrakhaalee.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 27.

Declaration under Section VI. of Act X. of 1870 of the Government of India.—Whereas it appears to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal that land is required to be taken by Government at the public expense, for a public purpose, viz., for spoil bank of Locomotive Tank at the Buxar Station of the East Indian Railway, in the village of Misronlea, Pergunnah Bhojapore, Zillah Shahabad, it is hereby declared that, for the above purpose, a piece of land measuring, more or less, 1 acre, 1 rood, and 38 poles, or 4 beegahs, 10 cottahs, and 0 chittacks of standard measurement, bounded on the North by the Railway Locomotive Tank, South by the village of Misronlea, East and West by the village of Misronlea, is required within the aforesaid village of Misronlea.

This Declaration is made, under the provisions of Section 6 of Act X. of 1870, to all whom it may concern.

No. 28.

Notification.—The Declaration No. 62, dated the 1st March 1870, under Sections 2 and 33 of the late Act VI. of 1857, relative to the land required to be taken up for constructing a portion of the road from the Joinsheye Dispensary to the main road to Sreenuggur, in the district of Dacca, which was published at page 363 of the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 2nd idem, is hereby cancelled.

By Order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

H. LEONARD, C.E.,

Offy. Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal,
P. W. D.

Irrigation.

ESTABLISHMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 19.

The 16th January 1872.

The following Order issued by the Government of India, Public Works Department, is republished for information:—

No. 23 of the 11th January 1872.—Mr. G. J. R. Leeson is appointed to the Public Works Department as an Assistant Engineer of the Second Grade, on probation, and posted to Bengal in the Irrigation Branch.

No. 20.

Posting.—Mr. G. J. R. Leeson, Probationary Assistant Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the South-Western Circle.

No. 21.

Sick Leave.—Mr. L. A. Mendes, Supervisor, First Grade, attached to the Hidgelee Division, for two months and seventeen days, on Medical Certificate, under Sections 11 and 20 of the revised Uncovenanted Service Absentee Regulations, with effect from 12th October 1871. Mr. Mendes reported his return to duty on the 1st January 1872.

No. 22.

Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, Dehree Division, returned from privilege leave on the forenoon of the 28th December 1871.

The unexpired portion of the leave granted*

*Government of Bengal; P. W. D., to him is hereby cancelled.
No. 142, dated 1st August 1871.

No. 23.

Posting.—Mr. G. R. Long, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, is posted to the Soane Survey Division, of which he assumed charge on the afternoon of the 2nd January 1872.

F. T. HAIG, Lieut.-Col., R.E.,

Offy. Joint-Secy to the Govt. of Bengal,
in the P. W. D., Irrigation Branch.

High Court Notice.

Orders by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal.

NOTIFICATION.

The 15th January 1872.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

The 12th January 1872.—Baboo Umbica Churn Mitter, Moonsiff of Doobrajapore, Beerbhoom, for fourteen days, viz. from 16th to 29th November last, under paragraph 11 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules, in extension of the Dusserah leave. The whole period of the Moonsiff's absence to be reckoned as sick leave on half pay.

The 15th January 1872.—Baboo Poorno Chunder Shome, Moonsiff of Rampur Hat, Beerbhoom, for one month, from 14th instant, under paragraph 16 of the Uncovenanted Absentee Rules. The Moonsiff's Serishtadar to be placed in charge of the current duties of the office.

By order, &c.,

W. M. SOUTTAR,
Officiating Registrar.

Departmental Notices.**Revenue Survey Department.**

No. 26.

THE following promotions are made, with effect from the 1st instant:—

Mr. George Henry Blyth, Revenue Surveyor, from Third to Second Grade.

Mr. James Todd, Revenue Surveyor, from Fourth to Third Grade.

Mr. Charles David, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, First Grade, to be Revenue Surveyor, Fourth Grade.

The following promotion is made, with effect from the 5th instant:—

Mr. John Sidney Swiney, Assistant Revenue Surveyor, from Fourth to Third Grade.

D. C. VANRENNEN, Col., R.A.,
Supdt., Revenue Surveys, Upper Circle.

CALCUTTA,
The 10th January 1872.

Ecclesiastical.

THE REVEREND FRANCIS SALVATOR FERRO, Minister in this Diocese, has been appointed by the Lord Bishop a Surrogate in this Archdeaconry for granting Episcopal Licences of Marriage.

CHAS. SANDERSON,
Registrar and Secretary.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1872.

Notice.

BABOO PYARI MOHUN RAHA has been appointed Money Order Agent at Furreedpore, vice Baboo Bhola Nauth Dass, transferred.

H. A. MANGLES,
Offg. Accountant-General, Bengal.

CALCUTTA,
The 12th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. DEPUTY COLLECTOR HALDANE RATTRAY having received charge of the treasury at Rajmehal on the 30th December last has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner, S. P.
BHAUGULPORE,
The 8th January 1872.

Notification.

MR. COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR TREVOR JOHN CHICHILEY GRANT, having received charge of the Treasury at Monghyr on the 29th December last, has been authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

J. W. DALRYMPLE,
Commissioner.
BHAUGULPORE,
The 4th January 1872.

Notification.

BABOO KANTI CHANDER CHATTERJEA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Bancoorah Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

C. T. BUCKLAND,
Commissioner.
BURDWAN COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 30th December 1871.

Notice.

COVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR MR. E. G. GLAZIER has been placed in charge of the Rungpore Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

E. W. MOLONY,
Commissioner.
COMM'R.'S OFFICE, RAJ. DIVN., CAMP ISWARDEE,
The 31st December 1871.

Notice.

MR. UNCOVENANTED DEPUTY COLLECTOR WILLIAM SHAW ROCHFORD DAVIES, having been placed in charge of the Julpigoree Treasury from the 29th December 1871, is authorized to draw bills on other treasuries.

J. C. HAUGHTON,
Commr. of Cooch Behar Divn.
JULPIGOOREE,
The 29th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO BHOOBUN MOHUN RAHA, Deputy Collector, has been placed in charge of the Furreedpore Treasury, and is authorized to draw bills on all public treasuries.

F. B. SIMSON,
Commissioner.
DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 7th December 1871.

Notice.

BABOO OKHOY COOMAR SEN has been placed in charge of the Backergunge Treasury, and authorized to draw bills on all other treasuries.

OKHOY CHUNDER DASS,
Persl. Asst., for Commr.
DACCA COMM'R.'S OFFICE,
The 16th December 1871.

STATEMENT showing the quantity of Salt in store available for exportation on private trade at each of the several Ports of Export in the under-mentioned Districts:—

Name of District.	Ports at which Salt is generally available for export on private trade.	Quantity remaining in store actually available for export on 10th Nov. 1871.	REMARKS.
		Indian Mds.	
Ganjam	Bavanapadu, at the Nowpadah Salt Pans	60,000	
Kistna	Nizampatam	42,000	
Nellore	Iskapalli	59,056	
South Arcot	Merkanum	60,000	
	Total	201,056	

N.B.—Salt for export will be supplied by Government at the rates specified in the Notifications dated 21st March 1868 and 22nd April 1869, published at pages 737, FOUR ST. GEORGE'S GAZETTE, dated 24th March 1868, and 637, dated 27th April 1868.

F. BRANDT,
for Sub-Secretary.
REVENUE BOARD OFFICE,
Madras, the 14th December 1871.

PUBLISHED for general information.

By order of the Member in charge,
F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE, L.P.,
Fort William, the January 1872.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD AS REPORTED TO GOVERNMENT AT THE CLOSE OF THE MONTH OF DECEMBER 1871.

Number of Seers of 80 Tolahs weight retailed for a rupee.

AT	Date of Return from District.	CLEANED RICE IN ORDINARY USE.			PULSES IN ORDINARY USE.			WHEAT.		ATTAR.		JANERA, JOWAR AND SUCH GRAINS.	
		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Dearest sort.	Cheapest sort.		Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.	Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price of cheapest kind.
			Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price.		Average rate of the three or four preceding years.	Present price.						
Districts in which the prices are same or nearly the same.													
Bhaugulpore	31st Dec. 1871	20 ³ / ₁₀	31 ¹ / ₂	22 ¹ / ₁₀	22 ¹ / ₁₀	47 ⁵ / ₁₀	25 ¹ / ₂	27 ³ / ₁₀	20 ³ / ₁₀	20 ³ / ₁₀	15 ¹ / ₂	50 ¹ / ₂	32 ¹ / ₂
Rajmehal	3rd Jan. 1872	20	22 ³ / ₁₀	26	14	15 ³ / ₁₀	25	16	24	12	18	35	45
Hooghly	2nd "	15	18 ³ / ₁₀	17	11	15 ³ / ₁₀	21	14 ³ / ₁₀	13	12	8 ¹ / ₂	15	18
Howrah	1st "	13	20	19	14	19	16	17	15	11	9	•	•
Midnapore	1st "	21	24	24	17	17	18	10	16	8	10	•	•
Chittagong	1st "	16	22	27	8	14	21	11	13	8 ¹ / ₂	9	•	•
Bullooh	1st "	18	24	24	8	10 ¹ / ₁₀	16	•	•	5	5	•	•
Mymensingh	2nd "	22 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	32	9	13 ¹ / ₁₀	28	15	20	7	7	•	•
Sarun	29th Dec. 1871	15	17 ³ / ₁₀	20	22 ¹ / ₁₀	16 ¹ / ₁₀	35	14 ¹ / ₁₀	20	10 ¹ / ₁₀	15	27	25
Durrung	30th Dec. 1871	8	21	20	8	11	14	8	9	5	7	•	•
Kamroop	1st Jan. 1872	10	20	20	16	13	20	13	18	6	8	•	•
Nowgong	29th Dec. 1871	10	18	18	10	25	18	12	16	5	6	•	•
Districts in which all or most articles are cheaper.													
Nya-Doomka	31st Dec. 1871	23	30	32	12	16	16	14	20	9	12	53	50
Rancoorah	31st "	20 ¹ / ₂	28	28	18 ³ / ₁₀	17 ¹ / ₁₀	20 ¹ / ₂	21	16 ³ / ₁₀	14	11 ¹ / ₂	35	32
Nuddea	2nd Jan. 1872	16	25	22 ¹ / ₁₀	12 ⁵ / ₁₀	37 ¹ / ₁₀	45 ¹ / ₁₀	24 ¹ / ₁₀	26 ¹ / ₁₀	12 ¹ / ₁₀	10 ¹ / ₁₀	•	•
Pubna	1st "	16	24	26 ¹ / ₁₀	6	32	52 ¹ / ₁₀	19 ¹ / ₁₀	24	10 ¹ / ₁₀	10	•	•
Luckhimpore	27th Dec. 1871	8	7	20	8	8	16	9	16	5	10	•	•
Districts in which all or most articles are dearer.													
Gya	1st Jan. 1872	20	19 ¹ / ₂	24	28	23 ⁵ / ₁₀	29	16 ¹ / ₁₀	25	13 ³ / ₁₀	22	31 ³ / ₁₀	40
Shahabad	2nd "	14	20	20	19	21	30	18	20	11	17	24	29
Seebaugor	1st "	20	24	24	10	10	10	8	8	4	4	•	•
Districts in which some articles are dearer and some cheaper.													
Monghyr	31st Dec. 1871	15	18	25	12	12	27	14	22	10	16	28	28
Godda	1st Jan. 1872	23	28 ¹ / ₂	32	14	24	16	19	14	14	9	43 ¹ / ₂	44
Deoghur	22nd Dec. 1871	16	35	30	16	20	22	17	16	11	14	40	36
Burdwan	31st "	20 ¹ / ₂	25 ¹ / ₂	24	9 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂	24	15 ¹ / ₁₀	16 ¹ / ₁₀	9	9	•	•
Beerbhoom	30th "	21	25 ¹ / ₂	27	6	18	31	17	18	12 ¹ / ₁₀	11	30	•
Tipperah	26th "	20	29	35	8	17	25	10 ¹ / ₁₀	11	7 ¹ / ₁₀	5 ¹ / ₁₀	•	•
Dacca	1st Jan. 1872	22	23 ¹ / ₁₀	26	18	26 ¹ / ₁₀	40	11 ¹ / ₁₀	15	7 ⁵ / ₁₀	8	•	•
Backergunge	25th Dec. 1871	16 ¹ / ₂	22 ⁵ / ₁₀	21	17	16	12 ¹ / ₁₀	•	13	7 ¹ / ₁₀	7 ¹ / ₁₀	•	•
Furzedpore	31st "	15	19	24	16	22	40	21 ¹ / ₁₀	30	8	11	•	•
Sylhet	29th "	22 ¹ / ₂	34	32	11 ¹ / ₂	20	32	21 ¹ / ₁₀	13 ¹ / ₁₀	9	11 ¹ / ₁₀	•	•
Cachar	1st Jan. 1872	20	21 ¹ / ₁₀	29 ¹ / ₁₀	14 ¹ / ₂	10 ³ / ₁₀	16	10	10	7	8 ¹ / ₂	•	•
Cuttack	1st "	17	29	28 ¹ / ₁₀	22	25	28	9	17	7	13	•	•
Balasore	1st "	16	24	77	10	17	18	9	13	7	9	•	•
Pooree	1st "	21	29 ¹ / ₁₀	23 ¹ / ₁₀	22 ¹ / ₁₀	15 ³ / ₁₀	23 ³ / ₁₀	9 ³ / ₁₀	14 ³ / ₁₀	7	11 ³ / ₁₀	•	•
Jessore	29th Dec. 1871	18	24	23	13	19 ³ / ₁₀	32	15 ³ / ₁₀	14	8 ¹ / ₂	8	•	•
24-Pergunnahs	2nd Jan. 1872	17 ³ / ₄	16 ¹ / ₂	20	11 ¹ / ₁₀	13	13 ¹ / ₁₀	14 ¹ / ₁₀	13 ¹ / ₁₀	8	8 ¹ / ₂	•	•
Patna	2nd "	20	19 ³ / ₁₀	21 ¹ / ₂	17	15 ³ / ₁₀	36	12 ¹ / ₁₀	23	10 ³ / ₁₀	•	25 ³ / ₁₀	29
Chumpanun	1st "	26	20	28	14	16	20	24	25	17	18	20	21
Tirhoot	2nd "	20	19	22 ¹ / ₂	13	14	18	19	17	14	17	35	29 ¹ / ₂
Rajshahye	30th Dec. 1871	15	25 ⁵ / ₁₀	26 ¹ / ₂	16	32	45	16 ¹ / ₁₀	18 ³ / ₁₀	12	13 ¹ / ₁₀	•	•
Bograh	1st Jan. 1872	20	31 ¹ / ₂	34	10	14	20	18 ¹ / ₁₀	17	7 ¹ / ₁₀	7 ¹ / ₁₀	•	•
Dinagopore	4th "	29	29 ¹ / ₁₀	34	10	17 ¹ / ₁₀	26	11	14	9 ¹ / ₁₀	11	•	•
Maldah	2nd "	27	24	28	16	15	35	16	16	15	14	•	•
Moorhedabad	2nd "	18 ¹ / ₂	25	25	10	30	35	18	16	12	10	20	30
Rungpore	31st Dec. 1871	15 ⁵ / ₁₀	26 ¹ / ₂	25 ⁵ / ₁₀	7 ¹ / ₁₀	13 ¹ / ₁₀	28 ¹ / ₁₀	18 ¹ / ₁₀	27 ⁵ / ₁₀	8	9	•	•
Loharduggah	30th "	22	27 ⁵ / ₁₀	30	11	15	18	13 ¹ / ₁₀	20	9 ³ / ₁₀	14	41	36
Hazaresbaugh	1st Jan. 1872	13 ³ / ₁₀	17 ¹ / ₂	24 ¹ / ₂	12	16	23	11 ¹ / ₁₀	24	8 ¹ / ₂	15 ¹ / ₂	46	38
Maunbhoom	2nd "	20	30	28	16	20	21	16	15 ¹ / ₁₀	12	11	•	•
Singbhoom	2nd "	32	34	40	20	24	22	14	18	10	10	•	•
Darjeeling	26th Dec. 1871	8	13	13	5 ¹ / ₂	8	8	8	8	8	4	18	24
Gowalparah	2nd Jan. 1872	13	14	15	14	15	16	30	28	7	7	40	45
Julpigoree	1st "	13	•	21	13	•	18	•	11	•	5 ¹ / ₂	•	•

• Information not supplied.

PUBLISHED for general information,

FORT WILLIAM,
The 16th Januar 1872.

R: H. WILSON,
Offg. Under-Secy. to the Govt. of Bengal.

SENIOR SCHOLARS, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.

Sen, Tara Prasanna	... Presidency College.
Lahiri, Prasanna Kumar	... Presidency College.
Bhattacharya, Sarvesvar	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Nagendra Nath	... Presidency College.
Ghosh, Barada Prasad	... Krishnaghur College.
{ Datta, Purna Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Percival, H. M.	... Dacca College.
{ Datta, Ram Lal	... Hughly College.
Mukhopadhyay, Khetra Mohan.	Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Nistaran	... Presidency College.

SECOND GRADE.

Ghosh, Rama Prasanna	... Presidency College.
{ Das, Navin Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Sarkar, Narendra Nath	... Presidency College.
{ Sen, Aditya Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Datta, Ram Narayan	... Hughly College.
{ Nath, Prayag	... Patna College.
{ Ghosh, Apurva Krishna	... Cathedral Mission College.
{ Bandyopadhyay, Tripura Charan	... Presidency College.
{ Ghoshal, Uma Nath	... Krishnaghur College.
Chattopadhyay, Aditya Kumar	... Presidency College.
Sur, Hari Mohan	... Hughly College.
Patnáyak, Chatur Bhuj	... Cuttack High School.

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Sarkar, Purna Chandra	... Cathedral Mission College.
{ Dhar, Gokul Chandra	... Presidency College.
{ Sinha, Hari Mohan	... Presidency College.
{ Datta, Man Mohan	... Presidency College.
{ Sarkar, Natavar	... Presidency College.
Bandyopadhyay, Mahes Chandra	... Presidency College.

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Bipra Charan	Cuttack High School.
Bhattacharya, Kedar Nath	... Hughly College.
Ráy, Madhu Sudhan	... Cuttack High School.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Gangopadhyay, Rajani Nath	Dacca College.
Chandra, Manik	... Gowhatti High School.
Sarma, Kasi Nath	... Gowhatti High School.

PATNA CIRCLE.

Prasad, Durga	... Patna College.
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KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Harendra Nath	Krishnaghur College.
Pal, Hari Das	... Krishnaghur College.
Gangopadhyay, Piyari Lal	... Krishnaghur College.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Sanyal, Kedar Nath	... Berhampur College.
Chakravarti, Giris Chandra	Berhampur College.

W. S. ATKINSON,

Director of Public Instruction.

FORT WILLIAM,

The 3rd January 1872.

JUNIOR SCHOLARS, 1872.

FIRST GRADE.

Gupta, Bipin Bihari	Hughly Collegiate School.
Basu, Pramatha Nath	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Chiodetto, A.	St. Xavier's College.
Basu, Durga Das	Hindu School.
Dé, Panch Kári	Metropolitan Institution.
{ Bandyopadhyay, Mahendra Nath	Hare School.
{ Sen, Triguna Charan	Hare School.
{ Sen, Adhar Lal	Hindu School.
{ Mitra, Sarat Chandra	Hindu School.
{ Sen, Gada Dhar	Patna Collegiate School.

SECOND GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Chattopadhyay, Pares Nath	Metropolitan Institution.
Bhattacharya, Hara Prasad	Sanskrit College.
Sarkar, Nagendra Nath	Hare School.
Mukhopadhyay, Hari Das	Metropolitan Institution.
Basu, Devendra Nath	Hindu School.
Mukhopadhyay Mahendra Nath	Hare School.
Sil Kanai Lal	Hindu School.
Halder, Nitai Charan	Hindu School.
Dás, Raj Krishna	General Assembly's School.
Ráy Uma Prasad	Hare School.
Datta, Purna Chandra	General Assembly's School.
Datta, Khired Kumar	Hindu School.
{ As, Mati Lal	General Assembly's College.
{ Chattopadhyay, Guru Das	Sanskrit College.
{ Ghosh, Kali Pada	Hindu School.
{ Ewing, H.	La Martiniere School.
{ Ghosh, Sarada Prasad	Hindu School.
{ Bisvas, Mahendra Nath	Hare School.

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Kisor Mohan	Uttarpara School.
Rajak, Bihari Lal	L. M. School, Bhowanipur.
{ Basu, Annada Prasad	L. M. School, Bhowanipur.
{ Rudra, Madhu Sudan	Uttarpara School.
{ Bandyopadhyay, Mati Lal	Uttarpara School.
{ Maitra, Kasi Nath	L. M. School, Bhowanipur.
{ Ghosh, Ganca Chandra	Harinavi Aided School.
{ Ghosh, Priya Nath	L. M. School, Bhowanipur.
{ Gangopadhyay, Hari Prasad	Hughly Collegiate School.
{ Mitra, Ambika Charan	Hughly Branch School.

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Bihari Lal	II., Krishnaghur Collegiate School.
Bhattacharya, Chandra Sekhar	I., Maharajah's School, Burdwan.
Sen, Raj Krishna	Krishnaghur Collegiate School.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Mukhopadhyay, Hira Lal, *Kandi School*.
 Ghosh, Jadu Nath, *Berhampur Collegiate School*.
 Sinha, Braja Chandra, *Kandi School*.
 Chattopadhyay, Kus Chandra, *Bhagulpur School*.
 Shah Muhammad, Azim, *Bhagulpur School*.
 Prasad, Akhileshvar, *Patna Collegiate School*.
 Ghosh, Asutosh, *L. M. School, Khagra*.
 Sayyid Ahmad Khayat, *Gra School*.
 Mukhopadhyay, Pramatha Nath, *Bhagulpur School*.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Sen, Kali Mohan, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Chakravarti, Navakumar, *Pogose School*.
 Basu, Mahini Mohan, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Bandyopadhyay, Bhagavati Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Datta, Bhagavan Chandra, *Pogose School*.
 Basu, Isvar Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Dhar, Mathura Nath, *Faridpur School*.
 Basu, Hara Kumar, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Datta, Divja Das, *Pogose School*.
 Ghosh, Jadav Chandra, *Mymensingh School*.

THIRD GRADE.

CALCUTTA CIRCLE.

Basu, Barada Das, *Hare School*.
 { Gupta, Sarat Chandra, *Sanskrit College*.
 { Townsend, J., *St. Xavier's College*.
 { Ghosh, Chandi Das, *Hindu School*.
 { Mitra, Jogendra Chandra, *Hindu School*.
 Basu, Ananta Kumar, *Hindu School*.
 Sarkar, Bipin Bihari, *Hare School*.
 { Datta, Manamatha Nath, *Hare School*.
 { Dé, Prasanna Kumar, *Hindu School*.
 { Ráy, Syama Prasad, *Hare School*.
 { Abdul Hakim, *Calcutta Madrasah*.
 { O'Donel, H., *Doretton College*.
 Sarkies, J. M., *Doretton College*.
 { Bandyopadhyay, Nanda Gopal, *Hare School*.
 { Palit, Priya Nath, *Hindu School*.
 Dás, Surendra Nath, *Sanskrit College*.
 { Gupta, Hira Lal, *Hare School*.
 { Mitra Madhav Chandra, *Sanskrit College*.
 { Mukhopadhyay, Jogendra Chandra, *Hare School*.
 Datta, Mahes Chandra, *Hare School*.
 { Bandyopadhyay, Rakhal Das, *Free Church School*.
 { Purvis, G. C., *Doretton College*.
 Datta, Bijay Krishna, *Oriental Seminary*.
 Boilard, E., *St. Xavier's College*.
 Nan, Hira Lal, *Hare School*.
 Ronaldson, E., *Doretton College*.
 { Basu, Narendra Nath, *Hindu School*.
 { Bhattacharya, Jogendra Nath, (Sr.) *Free Church School*.
 Basu, Umas Chandra, *Free Church School*.
 { Aiyer, T. A. A., *St. Xavier's College*.
 { Mitra, Girindra Nath, *General Assembly's School*.
 { Ghosh, Ganendra Chandra, *Hindu School*.
 { Sinha, Rasiklal, *Hare School*.

HUGHLY CIRCLE.

Gangopadhyay, Hira Lal, *Barrackpur School*.
 Ghosh, Syama Pada, *Uttarpara School*.
 Bandyopadhyay, Bijay Krishna, *Hughly Collegiate School*.
 Mukhopadhyay, Amar Chandra, *Hughly Collegiate School*.
 Basu, Narendra Nath, *Hughly Branch School*.
 Bandyopadhyay, Mahendra Nath, *Howrah School*.
 Bandyopadhyay, Krishna Chandra, *Harinavi Aided School*.

Sen, Nava Krishna, *Baria Aided School*.
 Trivedi, Mahendra Nath, *Hughly Collegiate School*.
 Mukhopadhyay, Tulsi Das, *Howrah School*.
 { Chattopadhyay, Govinda Chandra, *Uttarpara School*.
 { Ráy, Shastivar, *L. M. School, Bhowanipur*.
 { Ráy, Ranja Lal, *Hughly Collegiate School*.
 { Chattopadhyay, Kedar Nath, *Andul Aided School*.
 Mukhopadhyay, Ras Bihari, *Uttarpara School*.
 Bandyopadhyay, Girija Pada, *Howrah School*.
 { Chattopadhyay, Sarat Chandra, (Sr.) *Konnagar Aided School*.
 { Mukhopadhyay, Bamapada, *Dasghara Aided School*.
 Majumdar, Nilkanta, *Midnapur School*.
 Datta, Bhuvanesvar, *Cuttack School*.
 { Das, Rames Chandra, *Midnapur School*.
 { Maiti, Krishna Chandra, *Cuttack School*.
 Mahapatra, Ram Krishna, *Cuttack School*.
 Brahma, Sivaprasad, *Cuttack School*.

KRISHNAGHUR CIRCLE.

Ghosh, Pares Nath, *Krishnaghur A. V. School*.
 Bandyopadhyay, Beni Madhav, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School*.
 Gupta, Girindra Kumar, *Hazaribagh School*.
 { Basu, Chandra Mohan, *Krishnaghur A. V. School*.
 { Datta, Bhagavati Charan, *Badla Aided School*.
 { Ráy, Gyanada Prasad, *Krishnaghur A. V. School*.
 { Sarkar, Barada Prasad, *Bankura School*.
 { Sarkar, Mati Lal, *Krishnaghur A. V. School*.
 { Ghosh, Durga Das, *Birbhum School*.
 { Mukhopadhyay, Raj Kumar, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School*.
 Gangopadhyay, Devendra Nath, *Krishnaghur Collegiate School*.
 Dás Tarak Chandra, *Ranaghat Aided School*.

THIRD GRADE.

BERHAMPUR CIRCLE.

Mahtab Ahmad, *Patna Collegiate School*.
 Ghosh, Khudi Ram, *Berhampur Collegiate School*.
 Sahay, Bhavani, *Patna Collegiate School*.
 Narayan Ramanagraha, *Patna Collegiate School*.
 Chaudhuri, Jogendra Chandra, *Malda School*.
 Chaudhuri, Annada Prasad, *Monghyr School*.
 Mukhopadhyay, Ambika Charan, *Arrah School*.
 Ghosh, Joges Chandra, *Kandi School*.
 { Bhaduri, Pran Krishna, *Malda School*.
 { Bhattacharya, Ram Nath, *Patna Collegiate School*.
 Dás, Radha Binod, *Kandi School*.
 Mahammad Siraj-ul Haq, *Monghyr School*.

DACCA CIRCLE.

Teraphdar, Chandra Kisor, *Mymensingh School*.
 Dás, Tara Prasanna, *Commilla School*.
 { Nandi, Bipra Charan, *Pogose School*.
 { Sayyid Faiz Uddin Husain, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 { Pál, Raj Chandra, *Sylhet School*.
 { Sen, Bama Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 { Sen, Ambika Charan, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 { Mitra, Krishna Kumar, *Mymensingh School*.
 { Chakravarti, Sudindra Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 Datta, Hari Charan, *Mymensingh School*.
 { Dé, Dvarka Nath, *Dacca Collegiate School*.
 { Mukhopadhyay, Prasanna Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School*.

{ Mukhopadhyay Nil Kamul, *Pogose School.*
 { Sen, Kailas Chandra, *Pogose School.*
 Ray, Bhairav Chandra, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
 { Bhattacharya, Biswesvar, *Dacca Collegiate School.*
 { Ghosh, Amrita Charan, *Barisal School.*
 Sen, Rajani Kanta, *Noakhali School.*
 Gosh, Hara Nath, *Barisal School.*

W. S. ATKINSON,
Director of Public Instruction.

The 8th January 1872.

Opium Notification.

No. 1C.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Second Sale of Opium, the provision of 1870-71, will be held at the Government Opium Sale-Room, No. 2, Banks-hall Street, on Monday, the 5th February 1872, at 11 A.M., and will comprise 3,575 Chests, viz. :—

Behar Opium	...	2,000
Benares ditto	...	1,575
Total Chests	...	3,575

2. The general conditions of the sale now advertized will be the same as usual: they may be ascertained by reference to the Notification issued on the 10th November 1871, and published in the *Government and Exchange Gazettes*, or on personal application at the office of the Board of Revenue.

3. The latest dates for deposit and clearance will be the 10th and 20th February respectively; that is to say, no Bank of Bengal Receipts, Government Promissory Notes, or other Public Securities that may be tendered for deposit in redemption of Promissory Notes given by purchasers in the sale-room, will be received after 4 P.M. of Saturday, the 10th February 1872, and no Bank of Bengal Receipts in full payment of lots will be accepted after 4 P.M. of Tuesday, the 20th February 1872.

4. In addition to the quantity above advertized for sale, the following quantities more or less of Behar and Benares Opium will be brought to sale in the present year on or about the dates specified below. The Member in charge of the Opium Department, however, reserves to himself the right of altering these dates should circumstances render it expedient to do so :—

Dates.	Behar about Chests.	Benares about Chests.	Total about Chests.
On or about Monday, 4th Mar. 1872	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 3rd April. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 8th May "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 8th June "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 4th July "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Monday, 5th Aug. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 6th Sept. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Tuesday, 1st Oct. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Wednesday, 8th Nov. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
On or about Thursday, 5th Dec. "	2,000	1,575	3,575
Total chests	20,000	15,750	35,750

By order of the Member in charge.

F. B. PEACOCK,
Offg. Secretary.

BOARD OF REV., FORT WILLIAM,
 The 2nd January 1872.

Notice

Is hereby given that the undermention lots of waste lands, estimated to consist of about 334 acres 2 roads, and 24 poles, more or less, situated in Pergunnah Kalain, Mourah Digabeer, Zillah Cachar, and bounded as shewn at the foot of this Notice, having been applied for under the "Rules for the sale of unassessed waste lands in the Lower Province of Benaal," will be put up to sale by auction to the highest bidder above the upset price of two rupees and eight annas per acre, on the 20th day of January 1872, at the office of the Deputy Commissioner of Cachar, should no objection be preferred such as to render it necessary to defer the sale under the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863. The sale will be made in the manner and subject to the conditions prescribed by the rules above cited and to the provisions of Act XXIII. of 1863 :—

BOUNDARIES.

East—Lands of Pattah 27, belonging to Sabil Mahomed and others, Bhyrub Bari, Junamer Mookam and Khas lands.

West—Lands of Pattah 34, belonging to Asu Myan and others, and Khas lands of Mouzah Bhoirubpore.

North—Khas lands and Panchpir Mukam.

South—Settled lands of Mr. Davidson in Pattah No. 39.

O. G. R. McWILLIAM,
Offg. Depy. Commissioner.

CACHAR DEPY. COMM'R'S OFFICE,
 The 14th October 1871.

Notification.

THE Commissioners for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta, with the sanction of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, do hereby declare that the wharf on the east bank of the River Hooghly, extending from the Mint premises on the North to Mullick's Ghât on the South, is ready for receiving, landing, and shipping goods, from and upon vessels not being sea-going vessels; and order that within the limits of that portion of the Port of Calcutta situate between Tolly's Nullah on the South and Ahireetollah Ghât on the North, it shall not be lawful to land or ship any goods out of or into vessels of the class above specified, other than those hereinafter excepted, except at the aforesaid wharf, or at the wharves extending from Ahireetollah Ghât on the North to Juggurnauth Ghât on the South, and from No. 6 Jetty on the North to Colvin's Ghât on the South.

The above order shall not be held to apply, until further notification, to inland steamers, or to boats laden with bamboos, hay, straw, vegetables, fruit, meat, and market produce. Such goods can be landed at the public ghâts under any rules and restrictions at present or hereafter in force thereat.

By order of the Commissioners,

W. D. BRUCE,
Vice-Chairman.

The 4th January 1872.

(1055—3)

Commissioners for making Improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

NOTICE.

UNDER SECTION 69 OF ACT V. (B.C.) OF 1870.

THE following Packages landed at the Jetties from the undermentioned Ships have been remove. to the Commissioners' Import Warehouse, where they remain at the risk and expense of the owners. If not cleared within two months from the date stated against each item, they will be sold under Section 72 of the said Act :—

Date of removal to Import Warehouse.	No., mark, and description.	Consignees.	Ships.
1872.			
Jan. 5th ...	5 Packages, B P D	... Order	... Star of Persia.
" 5th ...	25 Cases, [E C]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	12 Packages, [S] E D J	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Case, J L D	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	3 Packages, M. K. & Co., C	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	80 Weights	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	3 Cases, S D	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Cask, [V]	... "	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Sample Case, [H]	... D. Grob & Co.	... Ditto.
" 5th ...	1 Gas Pipe, [S913]	... Order	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [H. J. & Co.]	... Jessop & Co.	... Scindia.
" 10th ...	1 Case, addressed	... Begg, Dunlop	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	5 Cases, [K A] A. B. & Co.	... Order	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	16 Cases, [S L] W L	... "	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [N S H]	... "	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, [S W M] A. B. & Co.	... "	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	3 Cases, T B C	... "	... Ditto.

CALCUTTA,
The 15th January 1872.

W. D. BRUCE, *Vice-Chairman.*
(1067—1)

NOTICE.

THE following Packages landed from the undermentioned Ships are lying unclaimed at the Custom House. If the Goods are not cleared on or before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold, under Section 57 of Act VI. of 1863, for the realization of duty, wharfage, and other charges:—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Feb. 3rd ...	1 Box, [R M]	... Arratoon Apar.
" 3rd ...	4 Cases, E A R	... Meinam.
" 3rd ...	1 Box, H & Co.	... Ditto.
" 3rd ...	1 Package, N F	... China.
" 3rd ...	3 Baskets, V M	... Ditto.
" 3rd ...	1 Bag, Nil	... Ditto.
" 3rd ...	6 Chairs, Nil	... Indus.
" 10th ...	4,092 Cakes of Spelter, D	... Ditto.
" 10th ...	1 Case, M M H [Bannerjee & Co.,] Calcutta	... China.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 16th January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

NOTICE.

THE following Packages have been landed at the Custom House from the undermentioned Ships under the provisions of Section 52 of Act VI. of 1863. If the Goods are not cleared before the dates stated against each item, they will be sold for the realization of duty, wharf rent, and other charges, under Section 56 of Act VI. of 1863 :—

Date of Sale.	Mark or Address of Packages.	Ships.
1872, Mar. 6th ...	1 Keg, [S]	... Victoria Cross.
" 8th ...	1,960 good and broken cakes of Spelter, X	... Scindia.

CALCUTTA CUSTOMS,
The 16th January 1872.

J. A. CRAWFORD, *Collector of Customs.*

CURRENCY NOTES.

THE following Currency Notes of the Government of India, Calcutta Circle, are stated to have been lost, and payment of their value has been claimed by the persons whose names are placed against the numbers; any other person having these Notes in his possession, or claiming a right to them, is warned to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Notes wholly lost or destroyed.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4406	A 46208	100	Udoyto Kabaus.
4408	A 35619	100	The Manager, Beer- bhoom Coal Co.
4416	A 17790	100	T. Malcolm.
4419	A 17763	100	} Poornochunder Dutt.
	30779	100	
	30780	100	
	30781	100	
	01272	100	
4421	A 65937	50	Jodoonath Sircar.
4422	A 01143	50	Denonath Bose.
4423	A 51173	10	Meeheerloll Doss.
4424	A 37935	1,000	} T. Beuke.
	50741	1,000	
4425	A 66441	50	Tara Mohun Mullick.
4428	A 98875	100	Rajendro Narain Bose.
4433	A 50775	10	Mrs. Emily Hoff.
4434	A 45419	50	Prasaunauth Sandyal.
4437	A 58704	100	} Rajendronarain Bose.
	40156	20	
4441	A 80174	20	} J. P. Edmunds.
	29805	20	
4442	A 61771	20	} Gobind Chunder Bose.
	23631	20	
4443	A 83709	100	} Ditto ditto.
	54805	100	
4446	A 28181	20	The Chief Pay-master, E. I. R.
4447	A 28851	100	} Gopal Chunder Burmo.
	17888	100	
4448	A 26319	50	Prasana Chundra Ghosh.

Notes partially lost or destroyed.

4409	A 20019	10	Sreenauth Bose.
4410	A 02089	20	} H. Woodrow.
	10318	20	
4411	A 64131	10	Womachundra Moo- kerjee.
4413	A 47070	10	Mohendrololl Dutt.
4414	A 27625	100	} Sumboochunder Mitter.
	17202	100	
	61543	500	
4417	A 99869	20	The Revd. E. Lafont.
	99868	20	} Ditto ditto.
4418	A 83436	10	
4430	A 64725	100	} Nundo Mohun Doss.
	13449	100	
4431	A 63233	20	} Messrs. Scallan and Co.
	63223	20	
4432	A 49620	10	} Messrs. W. H. Fize, and Co.
	34733	20	
4436	A 39116	1,000	Abdool-Haque.
4440	A 85003	10	Hurry Bongs Chatterjee.
4449	A 53698	50	} H. S. Thompson.
	53699	50	

Wrongly joined.

Register No.	No. of Notes.	Value.	Name of Claimant.
		Rs.	
4407	A 13106	} 20	Messrs. Burjorgee, Fram- gee and Co.
	13110		
4412	A 32008	} 10	Seetul Prosad, Khurg Prosad.
	64953		
	45208	} 10	
	92750		
4415	A 74810	} 10	Berashur Mitter.
	74809		
4429	A 00265	} 10	M. C. Proby.
	00266		
4438	A 74801	} 20	F. Page.
	74810		

L. BERKELEY,
Asst. Commr. of Paper Currency.

PAPER CURRENCY DEPARTMENT,
The 8th January 1872.

Sheriff's Office, the 19th December 1871.

NOTICE is hereby given that the First Criminal Session of the year 1872 of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, for the Town of Calcutta and Factory of Fort William, and the places subordinate thereto, will be holden at the Court House, in the Town Hall of Calcutta, on Thursday, the Eighteenth day of January next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and so on from day to day until the said Session be over. And it is hereby proclaimed that all persons who will prosecute any of the prisoners to be brought up for trial at the said Session be then and there to prosecute.

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

সদিক আফিস ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

সমাচার দেওয়া যাইতেছে যে সুবে বাঙ্গা-
লার কোর্ট উইলিয়ম দুর্গের অধীন শহর
কলিকাতা ও অন্যান্য স্থানের কোজদারী
বিচার নিষ্পত্ত্য জন্য আগামি ১৮ জানুয়ারি
বৃহস্পতিবার বেলা ১১ ঘটিকার সময় এবং
যে পর্যন্ত সেশিয়ানের কার্য শেষ না হয়
প্রতিদিন উক্ত সময়ে কলিকাতার চৌনহালে
হাই কোর্টের আদালত ঘরে সন্ ১৮৭২ সা-
লের প্রথম ত্রিমিনেল সেশিয়ান বসিবেক
এবং এতদ্বারা প্রচার করা যাইতেছে যে,
যে সকল ব্যক্তি কোন কয়েদীর বিরুদ্ধে কো-
জদারী মিছিল করিবেক তাহারা উক্ত স্থানে
এ সময়ে হাজির থাকিয়া মোকদ্দমা করে।
সন্ ১৮৭১ সাল ১৯ ডিসেম্বর।

J. R. BULLEN SMITH,
Sheriff.

Insolvent Notices.

Court for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors at Calcutta.

In the matter of Roop- } On Monday, the 11th
loll Nundun, Mohendro- } day of December last,
nath Nundun, and Isser } it was ordered that the
Chunder Mitter, Insol- } matters of the petition
vents. } of the said Insolvents
be heard on Saturday, the 3rd day of February
next, and that the said Insolvents do then attend
to be examined before the said Court.

S. Vertannes, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alfred } On Wednesday, the
Albert, an Insolvent. } 3rd day of January in-
stant, it was ordered that the matters of the peti-
tion of the said Insolvent be heard on Saturday,
the 3rd day of February next, and that the said
Insolvent do then attend to be examined before
the said Court.

E. O. Moses, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Charles } On Thursday, the 27th
Henry Lane, an Insol- } day of December last, it
vent. } was ordered that the
first Court day in January 1873 be appointed for
the further hearing of this matter, and that unless
cause be shewn to the contrary on that day, the
said Insolvent be discharged personally, as well as
to his after-acquired property, from all liabilities
for debts, claims, and demands, of and against the
said Insolvent at the time of the filing of his
petition for relief.

Trotman & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Francis } On Friday, the 5th
John D'Elboux, an In- } day of January instant,
solvent. } it was ordered that
Saturday, the 3rd day of February next, be ap-
pointed for the further hearing of this matter, and
that unless cause be shewn to the contrary on that
day, the said Insolvent be discharged personally
as well as to his after-acquired property, from all
liabilities for debts, claims, and demands, of and
against the said Insolvent at the time of the filing
of his petition for relief.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

Chief Clerk's Office, the 9th January 1872.

In the matter of Doorga } Notice, that the peti-
Churn Dutt, of Meer- } tion of the said Insolvent
bobur Gully Street, } seeking the benefit of
at present of Dyahat- } the Act XI. Vic., cap.
tah Street, in Calcutta, } 21, was filed in the
and Brijonauth Seal, of } Office of the Chief Clerk
Dyahatta Street afore- } on Monday, the 15th day
said, who lately carried } of January instant, and
on business at Burra } by an order of the same
Bazar, in Calcutta, in } date the estate and ef-
co-partnership as Salt } fects of the said Insol-
Merchants, under the } vent were vested in the
name and style of } Official Assignee.

Doorga Churn Dutt, }
Insolvents. }
Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Door- } On Monday, the 15th
ga Churn Dutt and Bri- } day of January instant,
jonauth Seal, Insolvents. } it was ordered that the
matters of the petition of the said Insolvents be
heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next,
and that the said Insolvents do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

Swinhoe, Law & Co., *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Luckeyna- } Notice, that the
rain Pyne, of No. 36, Chu- } petition of the said
nam Gully, in Calcutta, } Insolvent seeking
formerly carrying on business } the benefit of the
at Fouzdaree Balakhannah, } Act XI. Vic., cap.
in Calcutta aforesaid, as Glass- } 21, was filed in
ware Merchant, in partner- } the Office of the
ship with Nillanund Mul- } Chief Clerk on
lick, since deceased, Buddy- } Wednesday, the
nauth Day, Cossinanth Day, } 10th day of Janu-
Ramgopaul Dhur, and Ra- } ary instant, and by
dhakisto Dutt, under the firm } an order of the same
of Luckeynarain Pyne and } date the estate
Co., and now an Assistant } and effects of the
in the firm of Brijonauth } said Insolvent were
Pyne and Co., an Insolvent. } vested in the Official
Assignee.

Beeby and Rutter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Luckey- } On Wednesday, the
narain Pyne, an Insol- } 10th day of January
vent. } instant, it was ordered
that the matters of the petition of the said Insol-
vent be heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March
next, and that the said Insolvent do then attend to
be examined before the said Court.

Beeby and Rutter, *Attorneys.*

In the matter of Alfred } Notice, that the peti-
William Cave, of No. } tion of the said Insol-
36, Neemoon Khansa- } vent seeking the benefit
mah's Lane, in Calcutta, } of the Act XI. Vic., cap.
an extra Officer in the } 21, was filed in the
Customs Bonding De- } Office of the Chief Clerk
partment, an Insolvent. } on Friday, the 12th day
of January instant, and by an order of the same
date the estate and effects of the said Insolvent
were vested in the Official Assignee.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Alfred } On Friday, the 12th
William Cave, an Insol- } day of January instant,
vent. } it was ordered that the
matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next,
and that the said Insolvent do then attend to
be examined before the said Court.

M. Camell, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Radha- } Notice, that the peti-
kishen Sett, residing at } tion of the said Insol-
No. 2, Anundo Chatter- } vent seeking the benefit
jee's Lane, Baug Bazar, } of the Act XI. Vic.,
in Calcutta, Government } cap. 21, was filed in
Pensioner, and Cashier } the Office of the Chief
at the Cossipore Gun } Clerk on Tuesday, the
Foundry, in the Su- } 16th day of January
burbs of Calcutta, an } instant, and by an order
Insolvent. } of the same date the
estate and effects of the said Insolvent were vested
in the Official Assignee.

W. F. Watson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Ra- } On Tuesday, the 16th
dha Kishen Sett, an In- } day of January instant,
solvent. } it was ordered that the
matters of the petition of the said Insolvent be
heard on Saturday, the 2nd day of March next,
and that the said Insolvent do then attend to be
examined before the said Court.

W. F. Watson, *Attorney.*

In the matter of Radha-Kishen Sett, an Insolvent. Notice, that an application for an *ad interim* protection order has been this day made by the said Insolvent, and that such application will be heard and disposed of by the Acting Commissioner of the Insolvent Court on Monday, the 22nd day of January instant, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

“Any creditor of the said Insolvent desirous of opposing such application must appear before the said Court at the time and place aforesaid.”

W. F. Watson, Attorney.

Chief Clerk's office, the 16th January 1872.

Post Office Notification.

List of remaining and unclaimed letters accumulated in the Calcutta Post Office during the week ending 13th January 1872.

Bell, W. E.
Beverley, Mrs. W. G.
Belletty, N.
Brooks, A. H.
Browne, J. J.
Beddoe, G.
Bramble, C.
Chatelier, E.
Cunningham, F. E.
Campbell, A. C.
Call, J.
Cadel, R.
Carlisle, Capt. J. F.
DuBordread, C.
Dunsford, R. C.
Dyer, J.
DePenning, Mrs. D. M.
Danzelle, W.
Dondan, T.
Davidson, J. T.
Dollman, C. A.
DeCruze, H. St. G.
Drury, H.
Dodgson, Colonel.
Ewington, Dr. W. F.
Elias, Mrs. C.
Fernandes, Mrs. W.
Frances, Mrs. E.
Fairweather, Mrs. E. J.
Forbes, Sir C. & Co.
Frabelonnere, Dr.
Grieves, Capt. H.
Grey, A. J. S.
Gilbert, Esq.
Grant, Mrs.
Gilbert, W. B.
Grey, R. E.
Gomes, Mrs. M.
Hinde, T. M.
Hadding, Mrs. G. C.
Jones, Mrs. A.
Jackson, Dr.
Johnson, J.
Johnson, Col. A. C.
Keelan, C.
Khunnah, J. N.
Keating, Mrs.
King, J. A.
Lawrie, A.

Leadon, R. H.
Lawson, R.
McNamara, J. E.
McRae, A.
Mackenzie, W. L.
Moss, G. B.
Morston, J. C.
McNaught, Mrs.
Mackenzie, Sergt. B.
Matthinson, R.
Nefatollah.
North, Mrs. J. L.
Nannus, S.
Nil Money Day & Co.
Northon, H. H. G.
Oman, J. C.
Perry, N. C.
Paterson, Mrs. J.
Peel, N.
Pushong, H. A.
Potts, J. W.
Robertson, Capt. R. D.
Ropelet & Co.
Ronald, Mrs.
Robertson, R. W.
Smith, Mrs. R.
Salisbury, Maj.-Genl. F. O.
Smythe, S. A.
Schaumberg, J.
Spaulding, Mrs.
Sateoury Dutt.
Simson, H. B.
Snead, J.
Thomas, C.
Taylor, G. B.
Thomas, M. G.
Townsend, E.
The Manager, Adelphi Press
Urquhart, Sergeant R.
Vanrenen, A.
Verrier, C.
White, G. A.
Whight, Mrs.
Wade, Mrs. R. V.
Waterhouse, Capt. J.
Walsh, H. G.
Walters, W. H.
Williams, Mrs. E. J.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA POST OFFICE,
The 15th January 1872.

Postal Notice.

SEA AND OVERLAND MAILS.

For	Box closes at	Date.	Per Steamer
Madras and Ceylon	6 P.M.	17th Jan.	Surat.
Chittagong and Akyah	6 „	17th „	Penang.
Rangoon and Moulmein	6 „	17th „	Mahratta.
Gopaulpore, Bimlipatam, Vizagapatam, Coconada, Madras, Pondicherry, Negapatam, Galle, Colombo, Tuticorin, Alleppy, Cochin, Bepore, Calicut, Tellicherry, Cannanore, Mangalore, Carwar, and Bombay.	6 „	22nd „	Arabia.
France, Foreign Europe <i>via</i> France, the intermediate Ports, Mauritius, and China.	6 „	20th „	Meinam.

The next Overland Mail *via* Bombay will close on Friday, the 19th January 1872.

2. Book Post and Pattern Packets must be posted on the 18th.

N.B.—The letter box will close at 7 P.M. precisely, after which hour Overland letters fully prepaid and bearing extra postage stamp of two annas on each cover will be received up to 7-30 P.M., or bearing an extra postage stamp of four annas on each cover up to 8 P.M., and after 8 up to 9 P.M., by a Post Office Clerk at the East Indian Railway Station, Armenian Ghât.

W. H. McGOWAN,
Post-Master.

CALCUTTA,
The 16th January 1872.

Miscellaneous Advertisements.

Notice.

THE annual Rungpore Fair will be held on the usual ground close to the Jail on the 1st February 1872, owing to the Fallacotta Fair which is to take place in January 1872. Articles sold are live-stock and manufactures of every description.

K. D. GHOSH,
Offg. Civil Surgeon.

RUNGPORE,
The 29th December 1871.

বিজ্ঞাপন।

এতদ্দ্বারা সর্ব সাধারণক জ্ঞাত করা যাইতেছে যে, ফালাকাটার মেলা জীতুআরি মাসে হইবে সুতরাং রঙ্গপুরের মেলা জেলখানার নৈকটা পূর্ব দ্বানে ইংরেজি ১৮৭২ সালের জীতুআরি মাসের পনিবর্তে ফেব্রুআরি মাসের ১লা তারিখে আরম্ভ হইবে, এই মেলায় জীবন্ত ও মর্ক প্রকারের শিম্পোং-পন্ন দ্রব্য বিক্রীতহইবে ইতি।

K. D. GHOSH,
সিবিল সার্জন।

জেলা রঙ্গপুর.
১৮৭১। ২৯ ডিসেম্বর।